Bullokars Booke at large, for the *Amendment* of *Orthographie* for English ſpeech: wherein, a moſt perfect ſupplie is made, for the wantes and double *ſounde of letters in the olde Orthographie, with Examples for the* ſame, with the eaſie conference and vſe of both Orthographies, *to ſaue expences in Bookes for a time, vntill this amendment grow to a generall vſe, for* the eaſie, ſpeedie, and perfect reading and writing of Engliſh, (the ſpeech not changed, as ſome vntruly and malicioufly, or at the leaſt ignorantlie blowe abroade) by the which amendement the ſame Authour hath alſo framed a ruled Grammar, to be imprinted heereafter, for the ſame ſpeech, to no ſmall commoditie of the Engliſh Nation, not only to come to eaſie, ſpeedie, and perfect vſe of our owne language, but alſo to their eaſie, ſpeedie, and readie entrance into the ſecretes of other Languages, and eaſie and ſpeedie pathway to all Straungers, to vſe our Language, heeretofore very hard vnto them, to no ſmall profite and credite to this our Nation, and ſtay thereunto in the weighteſt cauſes.

There is alſo imprinted with this Orthographie a ſhort Pamphlet for all Learners, and a Primer agreeing to the ſame, and as learners ſhall go forward therein, other neceſſarie Bookes ſhall ſpedily be prouided with the ſame Orthographie.

Heereunto are alſo ioyned written Copies with the ſame Orthographie.

Giue God the praiſe, that teacheth alwaies.
When truth trieth, errour flieth.

Seene and allowed according to order.

Imprinted at London by
Henrie Denham.
1580.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

8 Hk

THis Treatiſe of mine, I did meane to put in Print aboue two yeares paſt, had I not then vnderſtanded by a friende of mine that the like was already handled, and in Print, by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſter, of whoſe works (nor the like done by any other) I neuer vnderſtood vntill then: if it had pleaſed God that they had bin liuing, I would haue offered to them my ſeruice in this point for Ortography, and I truſt it will be no offence to their friends to ſee their workes confirmed, though not in the ſame order, yet to the effect of their meaning, which is nothing contrary to their willes, as may appeare by their Bookes of the ſame, in which they declare, that time will bring truth, and correct errors, which, at the firſt, are thought impoſſible, and vnmeete to be reformed. Whoſe workes after I had perʋſed, I reioyced that men of ſuch calling, learning, and experience, had trauelled in the like purpoſe.

Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſters workes vnknowne to this Authour.

And in peruſing the ſame, I found our arguments to one effect, touching the great abuſes in writing and printing of Engliſh ſpeach, and therefore I leaue out of this Treatiſe many of my arguments, which I had purpoſed to enlarge, for the ſatiſfying of euery mans doubts and obiections: but now, turning ſuch as are not ſatiſfied with my perſwaſions, to peruſe their workes, whereof many of the learned ſort are not ignorant, and fully reſolued, that a perfect amendment were right neceſſary for many cauſes.

My doings did, and doth differ from theirs, only in the amendment of thoſe abuſes. For Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſter, left out of their amendment diuers of the letters now in vſe, and alſo brought in diuers of new figure and faſhion, hauing no part in figure or faſhion of the old, for whoſe ſoundes they were changed in figure, or newly deuiſed, ſtrange to the eye, and thereby more ſtudie to the memory: ſeeing the vſe of both Ortographies muſt be had during one age, and afterwards

Wherein their workes differ.

terwards(by reaſon of records,euidences, and ſuch like,not to be altered by Printing)the olde muſt not be much ſtrange,but in eaſie vſe, bycauſe neceſſitie alloweth ſuch euidences, &c. with the ſame letters as they now are, which is one of the chiefeſt pointes to be regarded in any amendment of Ortographie, whereof M. Cheſter greatly fayled, as appeareth by his workes printed with his Ortography.

And (I doubt)if Sir T.Smith had written or printed matter in ſentence, as he ſhewed it only by ſingle word, (as touching any thing that euer came to my ſight)to ſhew his Ortography it would haue bin of the like effect to M. Cheſters: excepting this point only, that is,for eaſie conference of the old and new togither, (and partly, for that they had not prouided ſeuerall letters ynough for euery ſeuerall deuiſion of the voyce vſed in Engliſh ſpeech) I had left off mine owne enterpriſe, and altogither, to the vttermoſt of my power, aduanced one of their doings,for that(by too much experience)I found the lacke of the like, by handling of learners, whoſe memories and diligence I found very apt,but brought into a Labyrinthus,(in reſpect of the playne and perfect way to reade and write Engliſh ſpeach,) though I vſed all meanes to inſtruct them moſt eaſily, by giuing warning to them of this turning and of that turning, of this blocke and of that ſlough, of this bypath, and that narrow bridge,of this marke, and of that bound, I meane by giuing to double and treble ſounded letters, their double and treble names, agreeing to their ſoundes in words: alſo, what letters were ſuperfluous in ſome words, and where ſome were miſplaced, with ſome helpe of rules to deuide ſil'ables, and ſuch like meanes, which did greatly comfort and further them in learning, with more ſpeede and pleaſure, than any learner could doe by any ordinarie teaching, or as I my ſelfe was taught.

Helpes in the old, but not ſuffi-cient.

Experience perſwadeth conſent in the eye, voyce, and eare.

But yet I haue founde by handling of mine owne children (whome I haue vſed to mine owne liking in teaching them true Ortography written, for lacke of the printed) that

reading

reading and writing may be had perfectly, in the time that my helpes before vſed could be perfectly conceyued and halfe followed, by reaſon that in true Ortography, both the eye, the voyce, and the eare conſent moſt perfectly, without any let, doubt, or maze. Which want of concord in the eye, voice, and eare, I did perceyue almoſt thirtie yeares paſt, by the very voyce of children, who guided by the eye with the letter, and giuing voyce according to the name thereof, as they were taught to name letters, yeelded to the eare of the hearer a cleane contrary ſound to the word looked for.

The voyce ſhould giue names to letters.

Heereby grewe quarels in the teacher, and lothſomneſſe in the learner, and great payne to both: and the concluſion was, that both teacher & learner muſt go by rote, or no rule could be followed, when of xxxvii. partes, xxxi. kept no ſquare, nor true ioint. For xiii. parts greatly needefull, lacked altogither, or were furniſhed with the other xxiiii. partes, by peecing and contrary hewing of which xxiiii. (if they be well viewed) they are ſo mangled, that there are but ſixe partes in perfect vſe: whereof (as occaſion hath offered) I haue complayned to diuers of the art of learning, wherevnto ſome haue yeelded, ſome not conceyued of it, ſome loth to graunt it, and ſome old cuſtomaries could not abide to heare of any ſpedie way to knowledge, were it neuer ſo good.

Of xxxvij. parts ſeauen ſix perfect.

Thus being left alone (though Sir T. Smith, & M. Cheſter, made the like complaint, but vnknown to me as I ſaid before) I did many times lament the ſame, wiſhing that God would ſende me ſome time of leyſure, to ſhew ſome remedie. In the end, about ſeuen yeares paſt, perceyuing more and more the great want of amendment, I determined with my ſelfe to lay my priuat doings aſide, which my abilitie was il able to beare, to prouide ſome remedie in a thing ſo needfull in my Countrie: ſince which time, I haue endeuored to finiſh mine enterpriſe, thinking at the firſt, to haue reſtreyned mine owne buſineſſe for half a yeare, or ſuch like time. But when I had entred into the ſecretes thereof, I found that I had taken a weightier

The Authors trauell alone.

thing in hand, and being entred therinto, could not giue ouer, vntill I had finiſhed the worke herein ſhewed.

A further-rance to this Authour by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Chefter.

I muſt confeſſe, I receyued commoditie in one pointe by Sir Thomas Smith, and Maiſter Cheſters woorkes. For though my chiefe regard (from the beginning) was, to follow the figures of the old letters, and the vſe of them (bycauſe of conference in time to come) as much as poſſible might be bringing my purpoſe to paſſe (that is, to make true Ortography) yet ſurely I had not bin ſo carefull and painefull therein, if I had not knowne the like already in print by other: whoſe workes being not receiued in vſe (the chiefe cauſe whereof, I thinke, was their differing ſo farre from the old) I ſhould haue done more hurt than good, in ſhuffeling in a third, if it were not throughly perfected, to continue for euer, and thereby to giue ſome that will carffle againſt it, the more aduantage, or rather delighting affections, to reproue the ſame, which were not eaſie for all good mindes, taking ſome care to peruſe my doings, to defend in anſwering therevnto. So that the ſingular gift from God, for the better inſtruction of man, might by mans vnthankefulneſſe haue repulſe from time to time, and the pretious iewell of true vnderſtanding, which muſt begin to take roote in youth, be greatly hindered, and this ſingular fartherer of the ſame, I meane true Ortography, ſo daſhed out of countenance, that hardly any man would attempt the like againe, which were the enemies triumph.

The hinderance of Sir T. Smith, and M. Cheſters workes.

For what thing is, was, or euer ſhall be, that will like all men? yea, though it be to their great profit, ſo greatly preuaileth the ancient enemie of truth, that is, the Diuell himſelf, who delighted with mans ignorance, ſeeketh alwayes to delude him with his illuſions, which are many, and of diuers coloured goodlike perſwaſions: but in the ende, truth waſheth all away, and maketh euery thing appeare plaine as it is.

It is now a yeare paſt and more, ſince this Booke was ſigned and allowed to be imprinted, wherin I haue bin willing to take ſome leiſure for two cauſes: one, that I would haue it go forward

ward in ſuch ſort, that if any woulde ſhew cauſe of better amendment, I would gladly haue accepted it, and ioined with the ſame, and to that ende haue bin willing not onely to heare other mens iudgments that are able to giue iudgement herin, but alſo haue publiſhed a Pamphlet heereof in diuers places into the hands of men of vnderſtanding, who well conceiue of the ſame, and moſt of them confeſſing it a thing very neceſſarie and profitable, wiſheth good ſucceſſe thereof.

A hinderance to this Author by Sir Thomas Smith and M. Cheſters workes.

In which trying of other mens iudgements, I haue found that Sir T. Smith, and M. Cheſters, but chiefely Sir Thomas Smithes former works, do rather hinder than further my doings herin, bicauſe it ſinketh into many mens minds, that ſeeing they, being of ſuch great learning, calling, experience, and credit, could not preuaile heerein, that it is not like, that any other ſhoulde preuaile in the like meaning: but this doubt is ſoone anſwered, and reſolued by common experience.

God only Authour of good things

For in all ages and times, things are brought to paſſe, not as men thinke, but as it pleaſeth God, who maketh his inſtruments (oftentimes of the moſt vnlikely, that we might be thankfull vnto him for working our profite, and not to impute the ſame vnto any mortall man, of what countenance ſoeuer he be, in the eye of the world. Yet that creature, by whome God miniſtreth his goodneſſe toward vs, deſerueth to be wiſhed well vnto, not onely for our profites ſake, but alſo that it hath pleaſed God to worke in him things profitable for vs: yea, the vertue of the ſimpleſt in wordlings eyes being deſpiſed, is not only a wrong to the partie, but a manifeſt vnthankfulneſſe to the giuer of thoſe giftes.

Gods works marueilous in this age.

Neither ought we to forget the manifolde bleſſings of God ſhewed to this our Nation in this laſt age, which contrarie to the expectation of man (yea before it came to paſſe, thought impoſſible and vnmeete) he hath mercifully poured vpon vs, among which, this change is not of the leaſt importance, though it ſeeme a trifle in ſome mens iudgements.

So that I truſt (al things conſidered) the learned wil content them-

themſelues to thinke well heereof, and giue cauſe to the vnlearned, to make their entrie into learning heereby: wherein is ſuch concord of the eye, voyce, and eare, that it will yeelde to the mind a moſt pleaſant harmonie, and guide the ſame to the place of eternall felicitie, which is, and ſhould be the end of all exerciſes and eſtates in the life of man. And what may be cõpared to knowledge, the guide of all theſe, when ignorance runneth headlong into the pit, yea at the nooneday?

And for that I would gladly haue contented all men (which is a thing impoſſible) or at the leaſt vnderſtanded the commoneſt opinion of the greater number, I did in Auguſt laſt ſet vp in this Citie of London in the moſt publike places thereof, a briefe ſhew of my intent, readie to haue ſhewed good proofe of the ſame, if men would ſo haue accepted of my good will, but chiefly, that by occaſion offered therby, I might either go forward with my intent, or ſtay for a time, or for reaſonable cauſe to giue ouer the ſame.

And in conſidering of theſe points, though the multitude (through light ouerpaſſing thereof) are of leaſt iudgement, & no cauſe to bring me into deſpaire: ſo is not the ſubteltie of the peruerſe enemies to knowledge, nor their ſoundings in mens eares ſo fearfull to me, but that through the good hope that I haue in the Magiſtrate (vnto whoſe eares ſome of thoſe notes no doubt haue ſounded) bearing indifferently with my doings vpon further triall, I haue not ſlacked my trauell nor charges, to go forward in ſo neceſſary & common cauſe, deſiring euery mans furtherance, as the equitie of the cauſe requireth: and that euery man viewing the ſame, will conſider that the chiefe point to vnderſtand this worke is, to haue perfectly the names of the ſingle letters: according to their names in the Table, fol. 21. and alſo before the written hands: without which, they can not iudge of the ortography, nor vnderſtand the reſt of this worke.

W. B.

¶ The Prologe.

COnsent at the beginning wrought, by Gods gift in mankinde,
ỳ man & woman first create, by spéech should shew their minde:
And first of all, by spéech to shew, to ech other, how hée
delighted is, when they consent, and to his will agrée:
And by consent to giue all praise, to him that them so made,
and not as brutish beastes or wormes, whose memorie doth vade,
Without regard of the time past, of time to come much lesse,
and of their present state they haue, a small and féeble gesse.
And when their life doth passe away, they are mere dirt and earth:
remembrance of them doth decay, as it were but a breath.
But man changing this mortall life, by picture leaues in minde,
the speciall gifts of God most high, to them that bide behinde.
So ỳ time past, séems present now, things yet to com man know:
such is Gods will, giue thanks therfore, and giue no ouerthrow,
To letters, which for picture true, of spéech, were first deuizd,
in all times guiding man aright, when spéech is halfe disgizd.
For letters once in perfect vse, may so continue still,
to teach, and put all men in minde, the worldes end vntill:
From whence we came, whereto we shal, what is our present cale,
to God and man, both high and lowe, to line vnder Gods grace.
And that all worldly things do change, & turne as doth the winde,
now hie, now low, now rich, now poore, now friendly, now vnkinde.
As by report in letters made, of many dead and gonne,
who left the same for others vse, a glasse to looke vpon:
Thereby to teach other to come, their duties how to knowe:
for ignorance errours doth brédc, to truth it is a foe:
And maketh many one to misse, the marke, whereat he shot:
which should be onely at the but, that to ill guideth not.
Sith letters be chéefe stay of all, in ech time, in these points,
let perfectnesse, in singles be, and concord in their ioints.
Of which default, complaine we may, in the old A.B.C:
wherein be letters twentie fower, whereof but fire agrée,
In perfect vse, of name, and sound, besides misplacing some,
other are written vnsounded, wherein concord is none.
But he that will in Inglish knowe, diuisions in voice,
shall finde therein fortie and fower, without any more choice.
Whereof are Consonants twentie fire, of vowels eight there be,
and diphthongs seuen, and likewise, halfe vowels there be three:

Of seuerall soundes, and perfect vse: and letters for the same,
are now prouided in this worke, and none hath double name.
So that a childe of tender age, by this, shall learne more,
in one halfe yeere, than he will might, in thrise the time before.
All strangers that before haue bene, in great dispaire to learne,
our English speech, before patcht vp, come now, & serue your turne.
In all Europe, I dare well say, (for true ortography)
no nation hath so plaine a way, to write their speech truly:
Which being vsed in this land, at my hands shall not lacke,
a ruled Grammer for English, and then dare vndertake,
All nations will confesse more fault, in letters, that haue beene,
then in our speech so much abusd, as by this may be seene.
Yet doth not this new worke of mine, make strange ỹ old to know,
but that the same conferd may be, to saue charge that might grow.
For no new letter is brought in, nor any old left out,
the double sounded haue a strike, to put you out of doubt.
The aspiration (h) ioined, after consonants fiue,
is now included, but as one: their names and sounds be riue.
And as consent in speech was cause, to make a perfect sound,
in voice, wherby meanings are known, wherof letters take ground,
The like consent, must be in these, to make a picture plaine,
for euery voice, which ioind with mo, all words true may remaine:
For euer (hencefourth) time to come, and now in present vse,
which in time past, hath bene patcht vp, no man can it excuse.
A like consent in Dictionary, (to Grammer ioind hereto,)
will cause that English speech shall be, the perfectest I knowe:
For perfect letter, perfect word, and perfect sentence too,
through perfect art, and perfect vse, great gaine for high and lowe:
For why, the poore at seuen yeeres, may his native language,
well reade, and write, his dutie learne, before his strength of age,
Be apt for other exercise, the minde now well enclinde,
will fortifie the body much, the parents shall it finde:
For that obedience due doth grow, in youth thus brought vp wel,
and will haue smatch thereof in age, experience doth vs tell,
How sauage, rude, and barbarous, are those people we see,
that haue aide, but of eie, and eare, from them that sauage be.
The like, and more gaine is for those, that be rich, and in wealth,
whose children wanton life did passe, away their yeeres by sleith:

That

That little gaine, (or none at all) was got, in this darke maze:
for tender friends, and wanton youth, byde it, but as a gaze:
And most of them, did lose their time: who better (I say) might,
haue bene, to run in message wise, or wait in parents sight:
Where good example for the eie, and for the eare also,
is showd, for among idle youth, there is no such I knowe,
In schooles, where sire or seuen yeeres, doth not the turne suffice,
to read and write, at twelue yeeres age: such seeme, but be not wise,
But whereas plaine, and perfect rules, are taught, & learnd plainly,
the teacher takth thereby delight, the scholler gaineth thereby.
And as this true Ortography is ground, to our buildings great,
so it sufficth the poore mans turne, to keepe him from the heat,
Of furious rage, and cold desire, from deepe dispaire also,
as doth his cotage him defend, from heat, cold, and deepe snowe.
Who so in greater buildings will, proceed (as some must needes)
must take this ground, for perfectnesse, and concord, in such needes:
Both for his speede in workmanship, for strength, and faier show,
without prop, shore, dog, wedge, or key, with suer ground below.
God grant we all may build vpright, in conscience, with good will,
that God be pleased with our workes, and we continue still,
In one houshold (of diuers sorts) eche one in his degree,
without grudge, in the lower sorts, without disdaine in high,
Then shall we habitations, celestiall, suer finde:
where ioy, and true felicitie, shall neuer haue an ende:
Vnto the which, that we may come, let vs all frame, and them,
let God be praised, for his giftes, hereto say all Amen.

¶ The first Chapter,

Shewing the old A. B. C. and cause of amendment, and that both may be *vsed for a time.*

The old A. B. C.

THere are in the olde A. B. C. (for so I call the ortography vsed before this amendment.) xxiiij. letters, & xxiij. seuerall names, which are these following.

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. w. x. y. z. with their paters.

Fower & twentie letters be not sufficient to picture Inglish speech.

Which fower and twentie letters, are not sufficient to picture Inglish speech: For in Inglish speech, are mo distinctions and diuisions in voice, then these fower and twentie letters can seuerally signifie, and giue right sound vnto: By reason whereof, we were driuen, to vse to some letters, two soundes, to some, three soundes, hauing in them no difference, ne marke, in figure or fashion, to shew how the same double, or treble sounded letters, should be sounded, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: which was very tedious to the learner (though he could speake and vnderstand perfectly Inglish speech by nature and continuall vse) much more tedious was it, to them of another nation not aided by such vse: when our writing and printing, nothing agreed, in the seuerall names of our letters, vnto the sounding of them in our wordes: whereby our speech was condemned of those strangers, as without order, or sensibilitie: whereas the fault was in the picture, (I meane the letters) and not in the speech: which fault, the strangers did not perceiue, much lesse could they remedie it, when we our selues, some contented with wordsome thought it could be no better, some perceiuing some fault, knew not the remedie, some knowing some remedie (as touching their owne iudgement and opinion) thought it hard to be altered, because that the great volumes already in print, should be more than halfe lost, if they could not be vsed, by such, as learned first the amended writing and printing: and som are so enuious that nothing is well, but their owne doings: and some are so ambitious, they would haue no knowledge but in themselues, and haue dominion ouer vertue, not vsing vertuous waies themselues, but hindering the vertue of others.

Our speech condemned of strangers as barbarous and vtterly vnperfect.

Obiection resolued folowing.

Against this last sort of ambitious and enuious, I call to my assistance (in this point of ortography) sir *Thomas Smith*, and M. *Geffrey Chaucer*, for their paynfull seeking remedy herein: yet complaining greatly of enuies that hindered their good meanings: which might much discourage me, (being of simpler calling, knowledge, and experience) had not my great paines, (in the like point touching ortography) brought to passe (as I thinke) an indifferent perfect worke: not onlie for true ortography for Inglish speech, but also framing the same, so neere the old ortography, that the want and abuses in the old are not onely hereby plainly set forth, but also, that the same old writing, and painting,

Easie conferring of the olde with the new.

ting, may be in vse for a time, to saue expences, as were the written volumes in times past after printing first began: which art of printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight, in the yere of our Lorde. 1457. as Chronicles testifie: which is sixe score and three yere agon, or there about: and at this day, the written volumes are in fewe places to be seene, but almost in no place in vse, through the fairenesse of the printed volumes, and more perfectnesse therein: yet is not the same so perfect, (for lacke of true ortography) but that diuerse men write, and also print, diuersely: and not one truely as Inglish speech requireth, (if we will haue a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as shall plainly appeere in this treatise following.

Speedie (though vnperfect) printing put aside writing: so speedy and perfect learning should put aside olde abuses.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing in Inglish hath altered in euery age, yea since printing began, (though printing be the best helpe to stay the same in one order) as may appeere by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the most perfect vse of the same, which must be confessed for the great learning dispersed in this land at this day (in respect of any time past to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectnesse be now surely planted, not to be rooted out as long as letters endure.

¶ The seconde Chapter,

shewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language) *but for examples sake, and that meere Inglish* wordes, are to be most accepted of vs *Inglish, in Inglish speech.*

AND though I write Latine with my ortography, it is onely, to shew how we Inglish pronounce the same at this day, and may pronounce the same in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vsed generally of many nations: yet some single letters in the Latine are diuersely sounded of any nation, and one nation differeth from another in pronounring Latine. I leaue also other languages to be amended by them to whome they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we shall soner perceiue their faultes, and (by perceiuing) helpe our selues the better in vsing their languages, through the perfect order of our owne language: In which I haue not so much regard to write wordes borowed from other languages, to such order, that such borowing or derivation may appeere, as I doe wish. We haue kept our owne language stil in the same signification or meaning: which being a primitiue and simple (that is to say, neither derivative nor declinative) is commonly, but of one syllable of apt signification or meaning, more easie to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than whole borowed wordes, as shall plainly appeere by matter written with my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in the Grammer for Inglish. yea I will not surely such borowed

Diuerse nations pronounce Latine diuersly.

The amendement in our owne language easier than other languages the rules to vse.

wordes out of the banes, that haue so long continued with vs, that they are accepted for Inglish: But where a mere Inglish word appeirth to my memorie, (though he haue bene kept out of possession many yeres) the stranger (for derivations sake only) shall never prescribe against him, by any iudgement. Neverthelelle, I will not (willingly) receive into my hand any olde and worne out figure many yeres forgotten, and in no vse since the most vse of printing hath bene, being sufficiently provided otherwise for every seuerall sound in the voice, with easie conference with printings and writinges at this day in vse: Least, while I sought to stay out speech by amendment of ortography, I should dimme the same with mingled figures, that is with new, olde, and too olde. But we cannot rightly call the letters now in vse, olde, bicause of their freshe vse, & the continuing vse of them in their due sounds, neither call my amended letters, newe, bicause they, or the more part of the figure of every of them, is and hath bene in vse, in most writinges and printinges in this land. But such as are worne out of vse, and knowne but to a few in corners, are too olde to be mingled with this common vse. Also in sentences following, given for example, of the names and sounds of letters, the right vse of the names and sounds, of those letters, is to be accepted, and not the matter in such sentence, which I haue vsed with common and plaine wordes, for the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the more ciuill sort, and as touching abbreuiations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appeare hereafter in this Treatise, where I handle the same.

¶ The thirde Chapter,

sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnesse, of the olde ortography for Inglish speech, at this day in vse, and *how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect* name, perfectly agreeing to the *sounde in voice.*

A.

FIrst note wel, that of those xxiiij. letters before written, there be but tenne of them whose names, (being single without any other letter) and whose sounds, (being ioined with other letters in worde) did rightly agree, without any other sounde vsed to the same letter at another time: which tenne letters be these: a. b. d. f. k. l. m. n. p. r. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and sound agreeing: excepting that l. m. n. r. being to be vsed for halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be vsed in deede) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, bicause l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing sounds, yet haue no perfect signe, nor mark, to shew whē they be mere consonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter r. figure of often times sounded for er. and sometime for a. alone. Also we giue to .m. and .n. ioining together (in one sillable) the sound of .ŋ: so are there but six letters perfectly perfect, which are these: a. b. d. f. k. p.

l. m. n. r. imperfect. p. imperfect. But six letters perfectly perfect. a. b. d. f. k. p.

And

And in the examples following to shew how letters are double or treble sounded, the doubte in sounding those letters are to be noted & not the grosse or matter in the sentences put for example, and where I vse the Latine tong my ortography, it is onely to shew example how the English sound the same at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many causes, though in Latine c.g.i.s.t.v. be double sounded; as may appeare by examples following.

Vnperfect letters double or treble sounded &. p. added hereunto.

I call these c. s. g. i. o. k. t. v. y. vnperfect letters of name and sound: because every of them haue but one name, and some of them haue two soundes, and some haue three soundes: also :p: ioined in sillable before h, hauing the sound of f: as is before shewed.

Euery consonant hath a vowell sounded in his name.

C. hath two sounds, and consonants both: for it hath alway the sound of k; except :e: or i: follow it in the same sillable. But before e or i in the same sillable it hath alway the sound agreeing to the sound of his olde name (se) next agreeing to the sounde of :l: sauing it hath of it selfe a longer sounde than :s: because the vowell of the name of :c: (which is :e: or ee after the writing of some of late time) is sounded after: c: and the vowell of the name of: l: (which is e: flat and short) is sounded before :l. For no consonant can be named, without ioining a vowell vnto it, in the sounde of his name: which are: e: sharpe or :a: sounded after the consonant: as be, ce, de, ke, &c. or: e: flat sounded before the consonant: as: el, el, em, &c.

C. vsed for :k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the creke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reioise colde causes. which I write thus: Com cal the crab out of the crek, to clym the clif, to cut the curb, for craft clouns reioic cold cause.

C. vsed with the sound of his old name thus: except spices be sufficiently sercd, it forceth mace to be of price, in great peces. Which I write thus: ercept spyces be sufficiently sercd, it forceth mace to be of pryce in great peces.

C. sounded in Latine.

We English vse C. in two sounds in the Latine also at this day thus: Cicero rethorica singulos vicit, corvus non voce cucullum. and after my ortography thus: Cicero rethorica linguloz vicit, corvus non voce cucullum.

C. hath also two soundes, and vowels both, the one flat agreeing to his old and continued name: and the other sounde more sharpe betweene the old sound of the old name of :e: and the name of :i: for such difference the best writers vse vse: ea: for :e: flat and long: & ea, ee, ie, to for :e: sharpe: but the common vsing of :e: was vnces taun, thus: The heauenly father seing thee to be disobedient in erth, deliuered thee into the handes of foe: and people, and into the friendlesse field, to regenerate & renew thee, as he hath wrought to be most merciffull for thy degree, giuing thee his grace, when he seeth neede: which I write thus: the heauenly father seing the to be vnobedient in erth, deliuered the into the handes of wicked people, and into the friendles field, to be regenerat and renewed of him, as he hath wrought to be most merciffull for thy degree, geuing the his grace, when he seeth need.

E. in Latine.

We Inglish ble :E: in the Latine in the owely sound of :e: flat.

G. hath and two soundes, and consonants both: the commonest sounde is as the sound of the Greke letter (Gamma): and never had the sounde agreeing to his olde name, but only where :e: or :i: followed it in the same sillable: yea there also, where :e:or:y:e: followed it in the same sillable, it was more often ofted in the sound of (Gamma).

G. sounded as (Gamma) thus: Geppe goodman Gilberd, with your golden girdle, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding. which I write, thus: Gey good-man gilberd, with your golden girdl, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding.

G. is not sounded after his old name (gee), but in certaine wordes, where: e or i: follow it in the same sillable: as in these wordes and certaine other: A gentle trade, doth not revenge, when aged gyles degenereteth to the gibbet: which I write, thus: A gentl trog doth not rrueng, when aged gyl degenerateth to the gibbet.

G. in Latine.

We ble G. in two soundes in the Latine also, thus: Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula. which after my ortography may be written thus:

georgius gigas & gilbertus gerunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula.

I. hath also two soundes, the one agreeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a vowell, the other sounde agreeing to the olde name of g, and of my g, and then is a consonant: and is alwaies used for a consonant, when it beginneth a sillable, and a vowell next after it in the same sillable.

I. a vowell and sounded according to his olde name, thus: I lie in my sisters kitchen with a pillowe beside hir petticoz and thy white pillon: which I write, thus: I ly in my sisterz kitchen with a pillow beyd hir peticot and thy whyt pillon.

I. a consonant and sounded as the olde name of g, (g of my g) thus: Iames iell not with iugglers who ioy to iangle, and reiect subiection: which I write, thus: Iamz iell not with iugglerz, who ioy to iangl, and reiect subiection.

I. sounded in Latine.

We Inglish ble at this day I. in the like soundes, and in the like places, in the Latine also, thus: Iniustus ieiunat iacuose, non iuxta iuramentum iohannis: and may be written by my ortography, thus:

In-iustus ieiunat iacuoze non iuxta iuramentum iohannis.

Y. in Latine except in wordes derived from the greke, and then it hath the sounde of i. onely, except in king Edgars charter in Latine.

Y. hath also two soundes, neither of them agreeing to his olde name, as this sillable (wy) the one sounde is a vowell, agreeing to the name of: i: the other sounde a consonant, agreeing to the sound of this sillable (yee): yet is alwaies a consonant when it beginneth a sillable, and a vowell followeth next after it in the same sillable, which olde name of :y: did more properly belong to :i: for if we pronounce the vowel of the old name of :y: (which is :i: into this vowel :e: short, which is as this sillable doth, and very late in reading an old charter granted

ting, may bein vse for a time, to saue expences, as were the writtin volumes in times past, after printing first began: which art of printing began in Germany, and found out by a Knight, in the yeare of our Lorde. 1457. as Chronicles testifie: which is fyue score and three yeare agon, or there about: and as this day, the written volumes are in fewe places to be seene, but almost in no place in vse, through the faireneſſe of the printed volumes, and more perfectneſſe therein: yet is not the same so perfect, (for lacke of true ortography) but that diuerſe men write, and also paint, diuerſely: and not one, truely as Inglish speech requireth. (if ye will haue a true, perfect, and plaine picture thereof) as shall plainly appeare in this treatiſe following.

Speedie (though vnperfect) printing put aſide writing: so speedy and perfect learning should put aſide olde abuſes.

So that for lacke of true ortography our writing in Inglish hath altered in euery age, yea since printing began, (though printing be the best helpe to stay the same in one order) as may appeare by the antiquities: and if now be a time of the most perfect vſe of the same, which must be confeſſed for the great learning diſperſed in this land at this day (in reſpect of any time paſt to the knowledge of man) thinke it the great gift of God, if a perfectneſſe be now surely planted, not to be roted out as long as letters endure.

¶ The seconde Chapter,

shewing that Latine wordes with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine, (or other language) *but for examples sake, and that meere Inglish* wordes, are to be most accepted of vs. *Inglish, in Inglish speech.*

AND though I write Latine with my ortography, it is onely to shew how we Inglish pronounce the same at this day, and may pronounce the same in time to come, not changing the ortography thereof, vſed generally of many nations: yet some single letters in the Latine are diuerſely sounded of any nation, and one nation diſſereth from another in pronounsing Latine, I leaue also other languages to be amended by them to whome they properly belong, or to wander doubtfully therein as long as they like of it: But if we wander with them in their languages, we shall neuer perceiue their faultes, and (by perceiuing) helpe our selues the better in vſing their languages, through the perfect order of our owne language: In which I haue not so much regard to write wordes borowed from other languages, in such order, that such borowing or derivation may appeare: as I doe finde, the best kept our owne language still in the same signification or meaning: in which being a primitiue and simple (that is to say, neither derivative nor derivative) is commonly, but of one ſillable of apt ſignifications or meaning, more eaſie to be ruled with the art of Grammer, than those borowed wordes, as shall plainly appeare by matter written with my ortography, and handling of the rules and notes, in the Grammer for Inglish, yet I will not vtterly inuent such borowed

In diuerſe nations pronounce Latine diuerſely.

The amendment in our owne language, mainly and other languages the easier to be.

wordes out of the dores, that haue so long continued with vs, that they be accepted for Inglish: But where a mére Inglish word appliethe to my memorie, (though he haue bene kept out of possession many yeres) the stranger (for derivations sake only) shall neuer prescribe against him, by my iudgement. Neuertheles, I wil not (willingly) receiue into my hand any olde and worne out figure many yéres forgotten, and in no vse since the most vse of printing hath bene, being sufficiently provided otherwise for euery seuerall sound in the voice, with easie conference with printings and writinges at this day in vse: Least, while I sought to stay our speech by amendment of ortography, I should dimme the same with mingled figures, that is with new, olde, and to olde. But we cannot rightly call the letters now in vse, olde, bicause of their fresh vse, & the continuing vse of them in their due sounds, neither call my amended letters, newe, bicause they, or the more part of the figure of euery of them, is and hath bene in vse, in most writinges and printinges of this land. But such as are worne out of vse, and knowne but to a few in corners, are to olde to be mingled with this common vse. Also in sentences following, giuen for example, of the names and sounds of letters, the right vse of the names and sounds, of those letters, is to be accepted, and not the matter in such sentence, which I haue vsed with common and plaine wordes, for the ease of the multitude, and no offence to the more ciuill sort, and as touching abbreuiations, I allowe them in their due places, as shall appére hereafter in this Treatise, where I handle the same.

¶ The thirde Chapter,

Sheweth the wants, abuses, and vnperfectnesse, of the olde ortography for Inglish speech, at this day in vse, and *how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect* name, perfectly agreeing to the *sounde in voice.*

FIrst note wel, that of those Inglish letters before written, there be but nine of them whole names, (being single without any other letter) and whose sounds, (being ioined with other letters in worde) vtt rightly agree, without any other sounde vsed to the same letter at another time: which nine letters be these: a. b. d. e. f. k. l. m. n. r. which I call perfect letters, of perfect name and sound agreeing: excepting that l. m. n. r. being to be vsed for halfe vowels (as they be often, and must be vsed in deede) are not to be accounted perfectly perfect, bicause l. m. n. haue either of them as it were two differing sounds, yet haue no perfect signe, nor mark, to shew whe they be mere consonants, and when they be halfe vowels (as is also this letter or figure: ? oftentimes sounded for es and sometime for s. alone. Also we giue to ph. comming togither (in one sillable) the sound of f: so are there but fiue letters, perfectly perfect, which are these: a. b. d. f. k. r.

l. m. n. r. ?. vnperfect. p. vnperfect.

But fiue letters perfectly perfect. a. b. d. f. k. r.

And

And in the examples following to shew how letters are double & treble sounded, the abuses in sounding those letters are to be noted & not the phrase or matter in the sentences put for example, and where I vse the Latine both my ortography, it is onely to shew example how we English sound the same at this day, not minding to alter the ortography for Latine, for many causes, though in Latine c.g.i.l.t.v. be double sounded: as may appere by examples following.

Map erfect letters double or treble sounded in. p. added herevnto.

I call these a.e.g.i.o.f.r.v.y. imperfect letters of name and sound: because euery of them haue but one name, and sound of them haue two soundes, and some haue three soundes: also ioined in sillable before h, hauing the sound of f: as is before shewed.

Euery consonant hath a vowell sounded in his name.

C. hath two sounds, and consonants both: for it hath alway the sound of k, except :e: or i: followe it in the same sillable. But before :e: or :i: in the same sillable it hath alway the sound agreeing to the sound of his olde name (se) not agreeing to the sounde of :s: saying it hath of it selfe a nother sounde then :s: because the vowell of the name of :c:(which is :e: or ee after the writing of some of late time) is sounded after: s: and the vowell of the name of: f :(which is e: flat and short) is sounded before: f. For no consonant can be named, without ioining a vowell vnto it, in the sounde of his name: which we :e: sharpe or :a: sounded after the consonant: as be, ce, de, he, ef, &c. or: e: flat sounded before the consonant: as: ef, el, em, &c.

C. vsed for :k: thus: Come call the crabbe, out of the creke, to climbe the cliffe, to cut the curbe, for crafty clownes reiect colde causes. which I write thus: Com cal the crab out of the cre k, to clym the clif, to cut the curb, for crafti cloyns reiect cold cauzes.

C. vsed with the sound of his olde name thus: except speces be sufficiently lacked, it hapeth mace to be of pice, in great peces. which I write thus: except spices be sufficiently lacked, it hapeth mace to be of pice in great pices.

We English vse C. in two sounds, in the Latine also at this day thus: Cicero rethorica singulos vicit, corvus non voce cucullum: and after my ortography thus: Cicero rethorica singulos vicit, corvus non voce cucullum.

C. sounded in Latine.

E. hath also two soundes, and vowels both, the one flat, agreeing to his olde and continual name: and the other sounde more sharpe betweene the olde sound of the old name of :e: and the name of :i: for such difference the olde writers did vse: ea: for :e: flat and long: as ea, ee, ie, ea, for e sharpe: but the common vsing of :e: was vnlearned, thus:

E. that hath sharpe sound

The heauenly father seing the vnto be all obedient in earth, deliuereth the into the handes of wicked people, and into the frendles fild, to regenerate & renew the, as he hath to be good vnto thy degree, giuing the his grace, when he seeth nede: which I write thus: the heuinly father seing the vn to be all obedient in earth, deliuereth the into the hands of wicked pepl, and into the frendles feld, to regenerat and renevv the, as he hath to be good vnto thy degree, geuing the his grac, when he seeth nede.

E. in Latine.

We Englishe vse E. in the Latine in the onely sounde of e: that.

C. hath also two soundes, and consonants both: the common vsed sounde is as the sound of the Greke letter (Gamma): and neuer had the sounde agreeing to his olde name, but only where e. or i. followed it in the same sillable: yea there also, where e. or i. followed it in the same sillable, it was more often vsed in the sound of (Gamma).

C. sounded as (Gamma) thus: Ceppe goodman Gilberd, with your golden gridiron: ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding. Which I write thus: Cep good man gilberd, with your goldē gridᵈ, ye get nothing by your gaping, ye forget your great gelding.

C. is not sounded after his olde name (cee), but in certaine wordes where: e. or i. follow it in the same sillable: as in these wordes and certaine other: A gentle iudge, doth not reuenge, when aged gyles degenerateth to the gibbet: which I write thus: A gentle iudg, doth not reuēg, when aged gyls degenerateth to the gibbet.

G. in Latine.

We vse G. in two soundes in the Latine also, thus: Georgius gigas & Gilbertus gerunt gladium, ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula. Which after my ortography may be written thus: georgius gigas & gilbertus gerunt gladium ad extinguendum gibbum germinantem in gula.

I. hath also two soundes, the one agreeing to his olde and continued name, and is then a vowell, the other sounde agreeing to the olde name of g. and of my ġ. and then is a consonant: and is alwaies vsed for a consonant, when it beginneth a sillable, and a vowell next after it in the same sillable.

I. a vowell and sounded according to his olde name, thus: I lie in my fillers kitchen with a pillowe beside hir petticote and thy whyte pilion: which I write thus: I ly in my fillers kitchen with a pillow beſyd hir petticot and thy whyt pilion.

I. a consonant, and sounded as the olde name of g. (ġ of my ġ) thus: Iouers iest not with iuglers, who loue to iangle, and reiect subiection: which I write thus: Iouers iest not with iugl'rs, when they loue to iangle, and reiect subiection.

I. sounded in Latine.

We Englishe vse at this day I. in the like soundes, and in the like places, in the Latine also, thus: Iniustus ieiunat iactu orationis ad deos, non iuxta iudicamenta mihi haruspicis: and may be written by my ortography, thus: Inġustus ieġunat iactu orationis ad deos, non iuxta iudicamenta mihi haruspicis.

No y. in Latine except in words deriued from the greke, and then it had the sounde of i. onely, except in writing Edgar chaꝛter in Latine.

Y. hath also two soundes, neither of them agreeing to his olde name, but that sillable (hy) the one sounde is a vowell, agreeing to the name of i: the other sounde a consonant, agreeing to the sound of this sillable (ye): it is alwaies a consonant when it beginneth a sillable, and a vowell followeth next after it in the same sillable: which olde name of y. did more properly belong to: but it hath changed the vowell of the old name of y: (which is y) into that vowell sillable, which is as this sillable (my), and very late in reading an old charter graunted

by king Edgar I found :y: written in Latine for the sound of, w, and in stede of, w: and signed by most part of the Bishops of the realme: namely, the Bishops of winchester, and of wilton (since that time translated to Shalsbury) the wordes written thus, Ynconiensis, Ylconiensis, and hereby appeareth that at those dates :y: was written and founded for :w: which argueth, that I haue done rightlye, to name :w: as this sillable, wæ, agreeing to his sounde.

Y. used for a consonant, thus: yea, the young youth used you yesterday for your yellowe yarne, yet ye were not yoked, nor yelded to such a yeoman: which I write, thus: ye, the yung yuth vzed you yesterday for your yelow yárn yet ye wær not yoked nor yelded to sych a yeman. For which consonant sounded in y, I vse the same, y, turning backward the croked forte thereof, like a writhe as ye see: and where it is a vowell, I vse the accustomed figure, in all printings and writings, not changed. Y. Consonant.

Y. is used in all other places with the sound of, i. as ye may perceiue euery where in the olde writing and printing, except in some auncient writinges where it is used for, w. as aforesaide in King Edgars time. Y. vowell.

O. hath also three soundes, and all of them vowels: the one sound agreeing to his olde and continued name, another sound, betweene the accustomed name of, o, and the old name of, v, and the same sound long, for which, the better learned write ω. (as I do also, but giuing it a proper name, according to the sound thereof) the thirde sounde is as, v, flat and short, that is to say, as this sillable ou, short sounded: for which some of the better learned, did many times vse, ω. and, v, according to their sounds, but most times with superfluous letters. O. of three soundes.

O. of three soundes used in these wordes, and such like, thus: my sonne loked vpon the sonne beames, and toke his boke out of his bosome as sone as I was come out of our cosne close, in which writing, the first written (sonne) meaneth & signifieth him, that I am father vnto: the seconde written (sonne) meaneth and signifieth the greatest light in the firmament: the thirde written (sone) meaneth and signifieth the time when he toke the boke out of his bosome. For the which I write the first (sonne) thus: sȳn: in Latine filius: in French *fyls*. The seconde thus: sun: in Latine Sol: in French *soleil*. The thirde thus: sōn: in Latine cito: in French *tost*. The whole sentence I write, thus: my sȳn loked vpon the sun-bæmz, and tok hiz bok out of hiz bozom, az son az he waz com out of our cozn-clóz. The Latine hath the sounde of his olde name onely. O. sounded in Latine.

S. hath also (most times) the sound of: z: when: ſ: commeth betweene two vowels, or diphthongs, thus: miserable idlenes hath no measure, but delyteth merchandise after desire, not vsing wise prouision or exercise: which I write thus: mizerabl idlnez hath no mezur, but delizeth merchandiz after dezyer not vzing wiz p:ouizion or exercyz. S. sounded as z.

Which S. is used in the sounde of: z: in the Latine also (in the same place) of vs Englith thus: Inuiſus miſer non delectatur placidis muſis: by my ortography, thus: Inuizus mizer non delectatur placidis muzis. S. sounded in Latine.

T. sounded as: c: T. is most commonly vsed in the sound of: c: or s: when: i: is next after it in one sillable, & another vowel beginning the next sillable in the same word, thus: the vitious line in contention, & refuse correction: which I write, thus: the vicios liu in contencion, and refuz corrreccion, and so in many other words derived from the Latine: but in mere Inglish, it keepeth his true sounde of name, as: boystios, hartier, witiest.

T. sounded in Latine. We Inglish doe sounde, ti, as: ci: in the Latine also, in the like place, thus: vitiosi iuditium fugiunt ob punitionem stultitiæ suæ: after my ortography thus: viciozi iudicium fugiunt ob punicionem stulticiæ suæ.

V of three soundes. V. also hath three soundes: one of them a mere consonant, the other two soundes, are both vowels: the one of these vowels hath a sharpe sound, agreeing to his olde and continued name: the other is of flat sound, agreeing to the olde and continued sound of the diphthong: ou: but alwaies of short sounde.

V. Consonant. V. is alwaies vsed for a consonant, when it beginneth a sillable, and a vowell next after it, in the same sillable: and also in the ende of a sillable, hauing a vowell next before it, and hauing also: e: or: es: next after it, in the same sillable, thus: vaine vitious varlats inuent to reuenge with voice, being voide of vertue, giuing their wiues, ouer crauing the loue of slaues about graunesse: which I write, thus: vain vicios verlatz inuent to reueng with voic, being void of vertu, geuing their wyuz ouer crauing the lou of slauz about grauines.

V. sharpe. V. sharpe, agreeing to the sound of his olde and continued name, is so sounded, when it is a sillable by it selfe, or when it is the last letter in a sillable, or when it commeth before one consonant, and: e: ending next after that consonant in one sillable, thus: vnity, vniuersally procureth vs to be occupied, and leisure allureth the vnruly to the lute: which I write, thus:
vnity vniuersally procureth vz to be occupied and leizur alloreth, the vn-ruly to the lut.

V. flat. V flat is vsed alwaies after: a: e: or o: in diphthong, or next before a single consonant in one sillable, hauing no: e: after that consonant, or before a double consonant, or two consonants next after it: though: e: follow that double consonant, or two consonants all in one or diuerse sillables, thus: the vniust are vnlucky, not worth a button or rush, vntrusty, vpholding trumpery at their full lust: which I write, thus: the vn-tust ar vn-lukj, not wozth a butn or ruh, vp-holding trumpery at their ful lust.

V. sounded in Latine. We Inglish vse all these three soundes in: v: according to the places afore-said, in the Latine also, thus: vnus vestrum cumulauit hunc acerum: after my ortography, thus: vnus vestrum cumulauit hunc acervum. And for deuiding of sillables, marke rules for spelling following.

h. q. w. s. y, misnamed. Moreouer, I account: h: q: w: s: (also: y: as I saide before, fol. 5.) to be vnrightly named for Inglish speech, because: h: q: w: y: had no sounde agreeing to their olde names.

For: q: being named as this sillable: ku: if we change the vowell of his name

name (which is : b :) into : a : what other name or sound can it haue, but as the : k : which name and sounde, might cause sir *Thomas Smith* to thinke : q : superfluous for Inglish spéch, as appéreth in his booke for ortography. fo. 29. Also it might be occasion that Maister *Chester* abolished : q : quite out of his ortography. But I imbrace : q : in my ortography, not onely for conference in the olde printing, but also bicause it hath a sounde in Inglish spéch of it selfe, (without : u : added vnto it) that no other letter or letters can perfitly expresse : therefore I giue it a name accordingly (as this sillable : qué) and being so named, the : u : vsed to be set after : q : in the olde printing is superfluous, as in these wordes : A quarterne of quinces will quickly quench a quill in a quarne : which I write, thus : A qarterń of qinceȝ wil qikly qench a qil in a qárń.

In Latine : u : is alwaies vsed after : q : and sounded of vs Inglish, as we doe sounde them in Inglish spéch, but the French in their owne language sounde : qu : as : k : sounding : qua, que, qui, quo, quu, as we Inglish sounde : ka, ke, ki, ko, ku : and we Inglish sounde quo as, ko : and quu, we sounde flat and short, as my kų. Qu. in latine and in French.

w. I account also misnamed, to call it double : u : for then shoulde we sounde it : u : u : but his sounde agréeth to the olde name of : y : (which is wy) and if we change the vowell of the name of : y : (which was : i :) into : e : sharpe, and vowell to the names of all other consonants, whose vowell of their name is sounded after them, (except that : k : hath : a : sounded for the vowell of his name) then is : w : named as the sounde of this sillable, wæ, which sounde is not in the Latine, neither the sounde of : y : consonant. And it is like that sir *Thomas Smith*, and Maister *Chester*, accepted not these, as letters in their ortography, bicause their names and sounds agréed not, neither could they finde fit names agréeing to their sounds, which names being new pronounded, both : w : and : y : are necessary for Inglish spéch, and make the easier conference with the olde printing where they be much vsed.

y. misnamed as appéreth, fol. 5.

h. is also misnamed to be called as this sillable, ache, (or rather ach), after my ortography) for it is no consonant : bicause the sound of it is not in the vse of the diuision of the young, teeth, nor lippes, neither is it a vowell : bicause of it selfe it maketh no diuision of note or sounde, flat, sharpe, or meane, as other vowels doe : and therefore is not called a letter of some men, but a signe or marke of aspiration or breath, for which breath or aspiration added before a vowell, or after the letter : r : the Gréeke hath a pricke or note ouer the vowell or : r : aspired, but such aspiration following the sounde of their letter, χ, which they name, cappa, they include both sounds in one letter, thus : χ, which we Inglish name as this sillable, khi, but sounde it as, k, also the Gréeke, Φ, which we name as this sillable, fy, is in sound to the Gréeke, as the letter : f : in the Latine or Inglish : but in wordes derived from the Gréeke, the Latine (& we Inglish from the Latine) vse, ph, for the same sound of : f : where, φ, hath lost his owne sounde : therefore it is better to make one figure for the same, thus : ph, and giue it the name of this sillable, phé, according to his sound. Also χ, Φ, ϑ, ϸ, Gréeke. k, ph, th, ch, Inglish,

the

the Greks haue this letter, θ, which we name, thus: thета, ε in mine, thus: th, naming it as this sillable, thée, (é, being vnsounded.) And if we English name rightly the Gréeke letter, Λ, thus: thelta, sounded, as in that, these, this, those, thus: then doth the Gréeke example confirme expressly my, ph, th, th, and allow by example my, ch, by their, χ, and so of the other two, ϕ, and th. For in the sound of, th, t, hath lost his proper sounde, as shall appéere by examples in, th, following, where, h, hath no part of the sounde of his olde name, ache, (or as I print rather, ach, but bicause, h, is a perfect figure vsed in the olde printing, I retaine it still before and after voweis, giuing it a name as this sillable, hé, but I will neuer vse it after any consonant in one sillable, as, ch, ph, sh (th, of double sounde) nor wh, but include the olde vsing of them in one letter, as shall appéere in the Table for their names: giuing to euery such figure or letter a right name, agréeing to the sound thereof in English speech.

Old, ch, ph, sh, th, th, wh: new, ch, ph, h, th, th, th.

Ch. hath a sound in English, in the which none of the sounds of, c, (when it is without, h, after it) is sounded: for if the sound of, k, were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, khé, and if the sound of, ſ, were in it, it were then to be sounded as this sillable, shé, which sounde (of, shé,) for, ch, the French doth rightly giue as it were, sh, but we English haue a thirde sounde for, ch, vsed in the old printing, and now is figured, thus: ch: as may appéere by these wordes: I changed chéese and chicken for cheries and artichokes, and chopt such for a churle: which I write, thus: I chaṅged chéz and chikén for chéryz and artichokz and chopt such for a churl. which sounde for, ch, is common and easie to vs English, but hard to some straungers (except the Italian) as are the sounds of, th, and, wh. And no way so perfect and easie for straungers, and our owne nation also, as to haue those sounds included in one letter, with a right name, (agréeing to the sounde thereof) giuen to euery of them: which being perfect when they be singles are easily sounded with other letters in wordes.

Ch. in French, as sh. in English.

Ch. now ch. in all meere English wordes.

Ch. vsed in Latine also, and (of the last age past) sounded as it is now sounded in English spéech, (but of late) sounded as, kh, (e sometime, k) according to the Gréeke letter, χ, from whome words so written are borowed, as in, charta, chelidonia: chirotheca: charitas: whole English (charity) is sounded according to the English sounding aboue saide, and written by my ortography, charity: as are all méere English wordes (hauing, ch, in the olde printing) to be sounded: except words borrowed from the Gréeke, and written of vs English with, ch, as, Christ our Sauiour, choler, one of the fower humours in the complexion of man, and such like not méere English, which I write with, ch, in my ortography, sounding there the, ch, as, k, alone, e not as I found my, ch, and then deuide them into two letters, as is here shewed.

Ch. in Latine sounded as, k, English, and such be deuised from the greke.

Ch. sounded as, k.

Ph. hath the sounde in English as, f, for which I made this figure, ϕ, giuing it the name of the sounde of this sillable, phé. or fé, which name is agréeing to his sound in wordes, as in these words: Philip the Philosopher goeth to phisicke for the phrensy. which I vse, thus: philip the philosophor goeth

Ph. for f.

to

tw phizik for the phrenzy. which, ph, is onely vsed in wordes borrowed of the Greeke.

Ph. is neuer in Latine, but in wordes borowed from the Greeke, and then is sounded, as: f: of which sound, is onely, Φ, in the Greeke. Ph. sounded in Latine.

Th. hath two soundes in English, not much noted of many men: yet so sounded of most, or all southsaxons: sauing, that the common people vnlearned, in the east part of Sussex and Kent, doe speake wordes written with: th: as though in the same place, d, were written, as for, this, that, those, thumbe, thorne: they say, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne. For which I vse: this, that, thós, thymb, thórń. The first three wordes, (this, that, thós) differing somewhat in sound, from the two latter, (thumb, thórń,) and therefore I make a comma, vnder the latter, or other turned difference. wherefore I giue to, th, a name of this sillable, thee, the accusatiue case of, thou: as in these wordes: Wothe thy father and thy mother lothe thée, for this thy breathing on them: which I write, thus: bóth thy father, and thy mother lóth the, for this thy brething on them. Th. of two soundes. D. abused for, th. th, differeth from th.

I giue to, th, a name of the sound of this sillable, thef: (the sound of, f, being left out) in the same name, the rest (thee) being fully sounded: as in those wordes: A thousand are loth to haue the tenth thistle or thorne, that thou hast in thy thumbe: yet thou thinkest, to blowe them through thicke and thinne, with a breath in thine anger. which I write, thus: A thorand ár loth tw hau the tenth thisl or thórń, that thy hast in thy thumb: yet thy thinkest, tw blow them thrgh thik, and thin, in thyn anger, with a brth.

It appéreth by sir *Thomas Smither*, and Maister *Chester*, bookes of ortography, that there hath bene vsed of olde time, two letters seruing to these two soundes, and figured, thus: þ, ð, naming the last, the, thorne, d, which hauing the strike through the head thereof, might well haue bene named as my, th, and by negligence of the writer, the strike not made, or a straunger teaching the same, (and could not sounde it rightly) vsed the sounde, that we and strangers giue at this day to, d, whereby the sounde of, dis, dat, dose, dumbe, dorne, aforesaide, in some places grew in vse. The like abuse of the writer, may we well gesse in the figure, þ, who is nere the likenesse of this figure, y, that quick writting with a turned note, by vse in time, made one figure (that is, y,) serue the turne of bothe the soundes: as may appéere by abbreuiations, figured by, y, and certaine boweis, sillables, and notes, set ouer it, which yeld no part of the sounde of the olde name of, þ, (which is, thy) nor other sounde of, y, whether it were bowell or consonant, but yelded a perfect sounde of my, th, and of the olde figure, þ, as may appéere by these wordes: ye ye thinke ye of ye, ye ye man is ye whome ye sékest, agréing by no reason to be written with, y, might very well be written or printed with, y, thus: ye ye ðinke ye of ye, ye ye man is ye whome ye sékest: for here is that oldest letter, þ, for which, th, is vsed in the olde, and I vse, ch,) sounded rightly, and, y, might be abused in this place by stran-

Letters of olde, þ, ð. and now new, th, dh

Euery nation hath som speciall sounds in voice, not vsed of other nations.

Oldest, þ. ye ðinke as ye of ye.

Old, ye ye thinke ye of ye. new, thei that think thus of this.

ſtrangers, who thought little or no difference, betweene the figures of, ꝑ, and ꝓ, and betweene, d, and ð, ſpecially becauſe thoſe two ſoundes, of, ꝑ, and, ð, were hard to be ſounded, or vtterly left out by them: as we may ſee (by experience) among ſtraungers at this day, who cannot ſounde thoſe letters, though they liue among vs (hearing vs ſounde them dailye) many yeres, but are now greatly holpen by true ortography.

We Engliſh vſe the ſounde of, th, in Latine, as the ſounde of my, þ, onely, as in theſe wordes: Thraſo, thales, theſſalia, and ſuch like borowed frō the Greke, and vſed in Greke, with the Greke letter, θ, vſed by my ortography, thus: thrazo, thales, theſſalia: in which wordes my, þ, and the Greke, θ, agree in ſounde: abuſed of latter time with, th, nothing agreeing therevnto, conſidering the ſeuerall old names, of, t, and, h, yeld no ſuch ſound.

Th. ſounded in Latine.

Sh. hath a ſounde, nere the names of both theſe letters, ſh, (if ye name, h, as this ſillable, hee,) but I vſe them in one letter, giuing it a name, as this ſillable, ſhe, agreeing to his ſounde: as in theſe wordes: ſhe ſhall not ſhew, ſuch ſhamefull ſhiftes, in waſhing triſh traſh raſhly: which I vſe, thus: he hal not hew, ſuch hamful hift, in waſing triſ traſ raſly. Condemne not my printing or writing of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, and Nounes verbals, and other derivatiues, with a ſingle conſonant in the mide of a word, though the ſounde of our ſpech, may wel allow a double conſonant, in ſuch places: for I vſe it ſo, for helpe to finde out the perfect verbe, and other primitiues, from whom thoſe participles and verbals, &c. be derived: as ſhal appere herafter, in the rules for Grammer: wherin is great helpe for ſtrangers (by etimologe) to finde out the one, by the other: neither condemne any other part of my printing or writing: for where I ſeeme, to digreſſe in trifles, I doe it wittingly, to bring weightier things, into the better order.

Sh. now ſ.

Regard of printing and writing derivatiues and compoundes for the perfecter etimologe of words.

Trifles changed may be born with for ordering of weightier thinges.

The Latine hath not the ſounde of, ſh, in any worde: the French vſe the ſounde of, ſh, vnder the figures of, ch.

Wh. is not ſounded, any thing nere the olde names of any of theſe letters, w, or, h, but ſounded nere the names, giuen to them ſeuerally by me: but, becauſe they are much vſed, in the olde printing, and may very well be included in one letter, alſo: I make one perfect figure for bothe, thus: ƕ: giuing it a name, as the ſounde of this ſillable, whe, agreeing to the ſound thereof, as in theſe wordes. What whele ouerwhelmed the whelpe, whome the wherryman found on the wharfe, while the wheateman whiſtled, with the whoores whiſtle, which I write, thus: ƕat ƕel ouer-ƕelmed the ƕelp, ƕom the ƕery-man found on the ƕarf, ƕil the ƕæt-man ƕiſtl ƕith the ƕoreſ ƕiſtl. The Latine hath not this ſounde.

wh. now ƕ.

By the examples before ſhewed, ye may perceiue, that for lacke of ſufficient letters, of name and ſounde agreeing to Engliſh ſpech, an vnorderly ſupply therof was made, by adding, h, to one of the conſonants aforeſaid: and now remedied (as ye ſee) according to the perfect ſound of our ſpech, (yea and ſome of thoſe figures, neceſſary for other languages alſo, if thoſe nations are contented to accept perfect ortography) and eaſie to be conferred with the olde printing

Eaſie conference.

An vnorderly ſupply.

and

and writting, séeing the figure of one or bothe those letters remaineth perfect.

I retaine, h, still, for the figure of aspiration, or breath, vsed before and after vowels, as may agrée with our speech, without ioining it in one sillable, after any consonant, in méere English wordes. h. retained before and after vowels.

Z. is somewhat misnamed, (to adde, d, to the ende of his name) contrary to the name of all other consonants, whose vowell of their name is set last, as, b, c, d, &c. named, bé, cé, dé, &c. and not named, bed, ced, ded: therefore I giue it the name of the sound of this sillable, zé: agréeing to his sound in wordes, adding to euery consonant, onely one vowell, to giue his name, which vowell being vnsounded, when any consonant is ioined in wordes with any other vowel, what other sounde can be giuen vnto it, but of the consonant it selfe onely, and that truely. And (I suppose) we take the name of: z: from the French, who name it: zedde: turning the: t: in zeta, (the Gréeke name) into: d: and vsing e: for: a: which: e: the French sound nérer: a: than we English doe, and we (taking the name thereof from the French) name it: zed: for we English seldome sounde: e: at the ende of such wordes or sillables. By these reasons, I commend better of our English naming of letters, to adde no more to any consonant, than one vowell. But in the name of most of the Gréeke letters, are two or three sillables: in which must néedes be the sounds, of diuerse vowels, and consonants, which must needs be troublesome, to one (that neuer learned the name of letter, in shorter order) to giue the single and perfect sound of letters. Z. Misnamed. Right naming of letters, by one vowel of it selfe, or added to a consonant.

L: m: n: r: s: or rather: ʃ: are accounted of diuers learned, to be halfe vowels: which I will graunt vnto, in respect of English speech: but hitherto there hath not bene vsed of the learned, any mark or difference to any of them, to shew when they are méere consonantes, or when they are to be sounded as halfe vowels: but alwaies, when they were to be vsed as halfe vowels, one or other superfluous vowell (of vncertaine sounde) was ioined, sometime before them, and sometime after them: which greatly deceiued the learner: for remedy whereof, I will shew (by examples of euery of them) the olde abuses, and the new amendment: and though the vowell sounded in them was vncertaine, (through the halfe sounding of that vowell, and the halfe sounding of euery of those) except: r: yet I will take the vowell, which is nérest, and commonest, to the sounde in euery of them, as followeth. l, m, n, r, halfe vowels.

L: being a halfe vowel, is to be named as the short sound of this sillable: ỿl: and to haue a turne néere the top of it, thus: ỿ: and the vnperfect vowell, before time ioined before or after it, to be abolished: as in these wordes: The carle hath a babie in the stable, made of appletrée or maple, and a bundell of mantles, or whittles, in the cradle. which I vse thus: the cárl hath a babl in the stábl, mád of apl-trę or mápl, and a bundl of mantlz, or whitlz in the crádl. yet ye must note, that when: l: commeth betwéene: e: at the ende of a sillable, and another vowell next before: l: that: e: is superfluous, and such: l: (commonly) remaineth a consonant, and no halfe vowell, as in these wordes: The vile fole did fele the fole, with a file, and a stwle. which he stole, without rule. which I write, thus: the vỿl fol, did fel the fol, with l, el, vl, le, now ỿ.

a ſýl, and a ſtool, which he ſtól, without rul: the voice it ſelfe will guide you.

Me. now m̃. M. being a halfe vowell, is to be named, as the ſhort ſound of this ſillable: ym: having a ſtrike ouer the middle thereof, thus: m̃: and the vnperfect vowell: e: before time vſed after: m: abolished: as in theſe words: Come warme your browne, and get you home, with your holme, and make vs rowme, to ſing a Pſalme, the winde is calme: which I write, thus: com warm̃ your brom, and get you hóm, with your hólm̃, and mak vs rom̃ to ſing a ſalm̃, the wynd iz cal̃. But this halfe vowell is ſeldome vſed, after any letter, ſaue: l: or: r. in other words: e: is ſuperfluous.

En, on, vn. ne, now n̄. N. being a halfe vowell, is to be named as the ſhort ſound of this ſillable: yn: having a ſtrike ouer the middle of it, thus: n̄: and the vnperfect vowell, before time vſed, to be abolished: as in theſe words. They burne burdens of capons and bacon, in the garden, but warne, to kepe corne in the barne, and a fat baren in the waren: which I write, thus: they burn̄ burdnz of cápn̄z and bácn̄ in the gárdn̄: but wárn̄ tw kèprózn̄ in the bárn̄, and a fat barren in the warren. yet ſometime in the olde ortography, the vowell before n: is fully ſounded, and the ſame, if a double conſonant were next before that vowell, but: e: after: n: at the ende, maketh: n: a halfe vowell.

re, now, r̄, or elſe: e: with an accent pricke ouer the vowell next before it. R. being a halfe vowell, hath rather the name of the ſounde of this ſillable: er: than of: yr: for that: e: ſet after: r: at the ende of a ſillable, is moſt times full ſounded, as though: e: were ſet before: r: except another vowell come next before: r: for then: e: is not ſounded, but cauſeth the vowell next before r: to be of a longer ſounde: which long ſounde, being encreaſed by one of the accent pricks, in my ortography, or double vowell hereafter ſet forth, ſuch: e: is ſuperfluous: but for conference with the olde printing, (where the: e: is miſplaced after: r: that is ſounded before: r:) I will allow: r: with an accent, thus: r̄: for a halfe vowell, of the full ſounde of: er: but in my new ortography, I will rather write: er: for the ſame ſounde, except it be for the helpe of equiuoces, or other ſpeciall cauſes: as, in theſe words: ye ſuffer your buttre, to gutter in the fire, wherfore remembre hereafter to conſidre my care, laboure and deſire. which I write, thus: ye ſuffer your butter tw gutter in the fyer, thær-for remember hær-after tw conſider my cár, labr and dezyer.

E. ſuperfluous. S. (or rather: ẓ: vſed in time paſt, ſometime for: es: at the end of words were then to be called a halfe vowell, becauſe it included the ſound of the vowell: e: and the ſounde of: ſ: vnder one figure: and ſometime though: e: were written before: s: yet: e: was not ſounded: as in theſe words: cares, labours, watchinges, and vnquietnes, make wery bones, weake mindes, feble membres, and ſhorte liues. which I vſe, thus: cárz̄, labrz̄, watchingz̄, and vn-qietnes, mák wæry bónz̄, wæk mýndz̄, feblz̄ memberz̄, and hort lyuz̄. Note likewiſe that: s: and: ẓ: are vſed at the ende of olde written words in the ſounde of: z: ſometime (as well as: ſ: is ſometime ſounded ſo, in the middle of words, as is ſhewed before, fol. 6, which ſhall not be ſo vſed

S. and abuſed for: z. in

in my ortography, as shall appeare in the vsing of them hereafter, for : ȝ : onely shall be vsed after : l : m : n : r : being halfe vowels, or consonants, and after vowels and diphthongs (hauing his declinatiue strike) at the end of a declinature.

¶ The fourth Chapter,

sheweth that but sixe letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, and perswadeth change for reasonable *and great causes.*

By these abuses afore shewed, ye may perceiue plainly that there are in the olde, A, B, C, onely sixe letters, that are perfectly perfect, of perfect name, agreeing to one perfect sounde onely, in English speech: which sixe are these, a, b, d, f, s, z, whereas there are in English speech, xxviij. seuerall diuisions in voice, besides the seuerall sounds of three halfe vowels, l, m, n, (for, l, halfe vowel is sounded as, er) which make the number, of, xxxvij. seuerall and distinct sounds in voice, for English speech, besides the sounds of diphthongs: as shall plainly appeare, by my new, A, B, C, for the proofe thereof. Hath not then our olde writing and printing neede of amendment? when of, xxxvij. parts, only sixe parts are perfectly perfect: besides the disorder of misplaced and vnsounded letters, and some letters not written, and yet sounded in words. How can it be otherwise, but that a learner must (of necessity) require fower or fiue times the time to reade, and write, this deformed old vse? that might be learned in a quarter of the time, or lesse, when the same is in due forme, true, and perfect vse, easie, speedie, comfortable, and most profitable. Let vs English not be ashamed, to wipe away, the dirt, filth, and dust, negligently suffered long time on the picture of our speech, nor be afraid to correct the vnskilfull liniaments, coulers, and shadowes, laied therein by straungers, who neuer couldе enter into the perfect diuisions of the sounds of our speech, and much lesse make perfect figures, and letters for the same: by which negligence of our selues, or vnskilfulnesse of straungers, or both, this deformitie either began, or hath crept in. Thinke no time too soone to amend faults or errors, nor that any time is to late, to doe any good thing. The commodity of this amendment will appeare in a little time, being put in vse, whereof I haue great experience by triall in mine owne children, whome (I thinke) I may instruct after mine owne liking, in handling of whome I haue founde such odds in the vsing of both waies, that I call God to witnesse, if it were not lawfull to vse the best meanes, I knowe the worse so till, that though I loue my children derely, and wish in them as much knowledge (which I account the fruite growing from the graffe of learning) as any man can wish in his children: rather than I should traine them in the trade of that blinde maze of learning to reade and write English (after the olde ortography,) which among our nation must be the foundation to such as desire farder learning, for that our owne language serueth euery mans turne in euery estate and dealing) I would traine them

For thirty seuen diuisions in voice, are sixe onely letters in perfect vse.

English defaced by the olde picture thereof.

No time to late, or to soone to doe good.

in other exercise, for diuerse speciall causes, (though I must and will confesse, that no way to knowledge, shoulde be so hard and painfull, but that we should endeuour to come to the end therof, and to spare no time, cost and paine on the same) so much, I haue lamented the rough passage therevnto, seing the aptnesse of youth, and pitied the good natures and willing mindes of parents, that beholding the lette of their furderaunces, the more I looke on it, the more I lothe the same, and chiefly for conscience sake, haue taken vpon me this enterprise of amendment. And I trust that the picture of our speech will haue (by this my amendment) such fauor & hewtie therin, that whereas (before this time) diuerse beholding sir *Thomas Smithes*, and Maister *Chesters* workes, in this point of ortography, & conferring it with the old (yea, many of our owne nation) haue ben contented with deformities, seing no perfect amendment in such wise, but that the accepting of their new, toke away greatly the vse of bookes in the olde printing: for that in the same new amending deuised by sir *Thomas Smith*, and Maister *Chester*, were many strange letters brought in, & som of the olde left out, and though some supply was made in wordes, yet it much differed from the olde: wherby the harder conference would be in time to come, and therby the charges of the olde bookes more than halfe lost: now every man will confesse easie conference, because I haue brought in no new letter: but where any letter was double or trebie sounded, I giue a little strike therevnto, for true and perfect difference, neither haue I left any of the old out of vse, nor altered the placing of them: but, where it is more perfect therby, leauing out superfluous letters, in wordes patched vp for lacke of true ortography. So that, by this my new amendment, easie conference may be made, and the olde in vse still, vntill men may at their ease, prouide the new printed. Prouided alwaies, that all learners vse the new, vntill they be throughly perfect therein, which requireth a very small time, in respect of the olde troden maze, and afterwarde may (in very little more time) rede the olde printing, for sauing of charges in bookes of great price: and bothe these may be done in the thirde part of the time or lesse, that the olde coulde haue bene learned in time past, without the new: so time will bring the new onely in vse, and if the olde come in handes tenne generations hence, yet may the same be vnderstanded, by the conference of this worke, so perfect and plaine, that not onely our owne nation, but straungers may delight to acquaint themselues therewith, to their great ease and profite.

Sir Thomas Smiths, and Maister Chesters ortography were hard to be conferred with the olde.

Easie conference of this newe with the olde.

Both new and olde learned in halfe the time, that the old can be learned alone, yea, in a quarter of the time with good conference.

¶ The fift Chapter,

sheweth the superfluous letters not sounded, the misplaced, and some sounded not written, and *how abbreuiations are allowed.*

*Another hinderãce to learners: letters misplaced, superfluous, or sounded and not written.

I haue * shewed you before, the misnaming, the double & trebie sounding, and the want of letters in the olde, A, B, C, and the amendment therof, and now will shew you how some were misplaced, when they were ioined with other letters in wordes: and some were

written,

ſwitten, and yet not ſounded, and ſome were ſounded, and yet not ſwitten.

E. at the ende of wordes (and of other ſillables in derivatiues or compoſitiues) ſet after this conſonant: r: is ſometime miſplaced, that is to ſay, ought to haue bene ſet before: e: (but after other conſonants: e: is moſt times ſuperfluous, that is to ſay, not ſounded at all) as in theſe wordes: I am ſure there are more then fourteen bare pothangers ouer the fire, or tenne pewtre ſpones vpon the ſhelfe in the chambre: which I write, thus:

I am ſuer thær ár móre then fourten bár pot-hangerz ouer the fier, or ten pewter ſpónz vpon the ſhelf in the chámber. And for helpe of equinoces, I vſe: ę: haife bowell, and: er: (where bothe are fully ſounded) indifferently.

E. miſplaced, or ſuperfluous.

Difference for equinoces.

As touching ſuperfluous letters, I finde, that: a: next after: e: in one ſillable is vnſounded, and that: e: is onely ſounded there, and is moſt times of long ſound: in ſtede of which: ea: of long ſound, I vſe: æ: diphthong: as in theſe wordes: heauen: in Latine, Cælum, Italian, Cielo, in French, *Le ciel:* earth, in Latine, Terra, Italian, Terra, in French, *La terre:* a beans, in Latine, Faba, Italian, Faua, in French, *une feue:* leane, in Latine, Macer, Italian, Magro, in French, *Maigre:* meane, in Latine, Mediocris, Italian Mediocre, in French, *Indifferent.* All which I write, thus: hæun, erth, bæn, læn, mæn.

Ea, now æ long, or a: abolished: e: being of short ſound.

Alſo: o: after: e: or: i: bowell before: e: in one ſillable, are vnſounded in certaine wordes, and ſwitten to perſe to: e: a ſounde betweene the ſoundes of: e: and: i: for which ſounde I vſe: ę: as in theſe words: people, in Latine, Populus, Italian, Popolo, in French, *Vn peuple:* field, in Latine, Campus, Italian, Campo, in French, *Vn Champ:* prieſt, in Latine, Presbiter, Italian, Prete, in French, *Preſtre:* which I write, thus: pępl, fęld, męſt. Alſo: e: is often doubled, thus: ee: moſt times for the like ſounde of: ę: yet many times it is written and printed for the ſounde of ſingle: e: and of ſhort and flat ſounde, vntill of late more vſed for the ſounde of: ę: onely.

Eo, ie, ee, now: ę: for that ſharpe ſound and long. Ee, ſometime, ſometime: e: ſometime ę.

Alſo: V: (of ſharpe ſound) is ſeldome ſounded in diphthong comming before another bowell in the ſame ſillable, as in theſe wordes deriued of the French: to guide, in Latine, Ducere, Italian, Condurre, in French, *Guider:* guiſe, in Latine, Modus, Italian, Modo, in French, *Guiſe.* which I write, thus: gýd, gyz. Though we Engliſh ſounde: v: in the word, guiſe, ſignifying and meaning a duke hauing that title or name in Fraunce, as we ſounde the ſame: v: (rather: y:) in theſe words following borowed of the French, that is to ſay: language, in Latine, Idioma, Italian, Idioma, in French, *Language:* anguiſh (of minde) in Latine, Angor, Italian, Doglia, in French, *Angoiſſe:* to languiſh, in Latine, Languere, Italian, Languere, in French, *Languir:* ſo that in very few mere Engliſh words: v: beginneth any diphthong, but is rather ſuperfluous, and vnſounded, except in theſe and few other: as, in Latine, Succus, Italian, Succo, in French *Suc:* and iuiſe, the timber ſhere on the bourds of a loft are nailed: which I write, thus: langyag, anguiſh, languiſh, iuiſe, iuyſt.

V. ſeldom beginneth diphthong.

Alſo

B. l. g. superfluous.

Also as touching other superfluous letters, I finde, That : b : in doubt, I : in soundier, and that : g : generally before : h : (except : a : follow : h : and a consonant set before : g : for then : h : is vnsounded) in one sillable, and also : g : before : n : in one sillable, are vnsounded: as in these wordes: in the eightenth yere of the Queenes raigne, I thought I might, se by night, a signe of raine, before daylight, through a bough, that grewe vpright: which I write, thus:

In the eihtenth yer of the Quenz rein, I thouht I miht, se by niht, a syn of rain, befor day-liht, throuh a bouh, that grew vp-riht.

Exceptmens names & townes as Bigham.

Derivations from strangers giue na cause to vary from true writing of English.

Neither are raigne or signe to be defended well, written In English, to shew they are borowed from the Latine words, Regnum, Italian, Regno, French, *Regne*: and Signum, Italian Segno, French, *Signe*: for differēce of equiuoces with raine, in Latine, Pluuia, Italian, Pioggia, in French, *Pleye*. & saith sir, in Latine Peccatum, Italian, Peccato, in French, *Peche*. when there may be better differences for their significations, by apt letters and paiers, or halfe paiers in letters, vowels & diphthongs, as rein and syn: more easie to be perceiued by perfect and expresse figure before the eie, than by rule, to be learned without helpe of picture, may rather altogether by prott, without picture or rule: which requireth long time for the young Impe that learneth, and much longer time for the straungers, not accustomed to our speech: who the more diligent they are to followe the sounde of the picture, the farder of they be from the true sounde of the words, which haue not the perfect sounde of the letters contemned in them, when they be single, and therefore though they spell with letters, yet they must pronounce by rote, and of this last the stranger is helpeles.

Double consonant not to be written, where but one is sounded.

Also we vse double consonants very often, whereof the one is superfluous, and vnsounded, when bothe stand in one sillable: which is much vsed, to make the sound of the vowell here before them, to be of short sounde: the same double consonant hath also many times added vnto them the letter : e : which is also superfluous, and vnsounded in that place: as in these wordes: I shotte at a butte & hitte the pinne, and fell flatte vpon the bottome of a tubbe. which I write, thus: I hot at a but, and hit the pin, and fel flat vpon the botum of a tub.

N. not written, and yet sounded.

We vse (saying a few of late, much resisted by olde customaries) to sound : n : (vnwritten) before : g : when : g before : n : are bothe written together in one worde, but deuided in sillable, and a vowell comming before : g : as in these wordes (borowed from the Latine.) The ignorant magnifie the ignominious: in Latine, thus: Ignorantes magnificant ignominiosos: in mere English phrase spoken thus: The vnskilfull make much of such, as haue an ill name. But because no letter is written in Latine, (in other wordes) than is sounded, I will rather confesse that we English yeld a wrong sound, in sounding another : n : before : g : (as though it were written: The ingnorant mangnifie the ingnominious) than if we did sounde it without the same : n : agreeing to the writing of bothe languages Latine and English: for the Latine hath no letter misplaced, nor left vnsounded, nor vnwritten if it be sounded: except in vsing Abbreuiations, for the proper names of men, countries, and cities, and matters written in lawe: which come not to such handes, but

Abbreuiations allowable, except in bokes for learneng.

those

thole that haue quick capacity, and haue throughly passed the writing thereof at large: and for such, generall and common abbreuiations may be allowed, and also priuate abbreuiations for a mans owne study. And bicause this treatise is chiefly, that a true picture of English speech be made, agreeing in all points with the seuerall and distinct soundes, in the voice of the same speech: I will leaue the accustomed abbreuiations, as they alreadie are: not disalowing other necessarie, so that they be vsed as little as may be, in volumes, pamflets, and works, necessary for learners: for a small sticke, stone, or other lette, hurteth and discourageth one that learneth to go: who, in time, is able to leape ouer great blocks, dikes, and hedges, yea, to climbe or make plaine the walles of bulwarkes, towers, and castles. But I vtterly disallow the accustomed strike (ouer vowels) figured for: m: and sometime for: n: thus: ¯: and such like, in whom is such vncertainty: therefore I allow now only this: ¯: proper to: n: onely.

Titles ouer vowels abolished, except for: n: ¯ onely.

Here is to be noted, that I doe not hereby affirme, that the aspiration (h) following any of the consonants: c: p: f: t: w: in the olde ortography, shoulde alway be sounded together, as one letter, vnder the names before shewed, but that: ch: in words borowed of the Greeke, be sounded as: k: and that sometime: h: is deuided in sillable, from: p: f: t: w: specially when: h: may begin a sillable, in a word of perfect signification in it selfe, without ioining vnto it any letter going before: h: as in, Ham, which, I take, to be an ancient and generall name of a parish, &c. as, Waltham, Botham, Mountham, Clapham, and in, Hurst, which (in some countries) signifieth a rising ground, not to the height of a hill, as Beilinghurst, Brokehurst, Wenthurst, and in hall: as in Mothall, winterhal, and such like, being the proper names of men, countries, parishes, lands, &c. in which: h: is (for the most part) deuided in sillable from the consonant going before it, or elle not sounded at all, and where it ought to be deuided in sillable in the olde ortography, it shall be deuided in letter in this new amendment, and thereby deuided in sillable, and, by this meanes, it is easy for any of indifferent iudgement, to correct any olde printing, for the ease of them that shall learne the same hereafter, giuing the learner to vnderstande, that where: h: followeth any of the consonants before shewed, they be to be sounded together as one letter, by the meanes afore shewed, and where they ought to be deuided (as in such proper names before shewed) to drawe a little strike, as in compolition of words, which seldome differeth from the right signification thereof, when it was without a compositine strike: and if there be also added to double and treble sounded letters, the strikes and tornes vsed in this new amendment, and some note giuen of superfluous letters, or that such superfluous letters haue a little strike with a pen, a very childe may reade the olde ortography, after very little exercise. In like maner, after a Grammer for English shall be published, such as are skilfull in the same Grammer, may (after any of the old printed ortography is thus corrected) vse the strikes, pricks, and notes, vsed in the new for Grammer rules, which strikes, pricks, and notes for Grammer, touch in no part the name of the letter, nor sounde of the voice, but helpe our nation greatly to learne the Latine and other languages, and as greatly helpeth strangers to come to easie vnderstanding of English.

That: h: is not alway ioyned in sillable after: c: p: f: t: w: in the olde.

¶ The ſixt Chapter,

ſheweth the vſe of the old in time to come, and that other nations are not onely throughly holpen in Ingliſh ſpeech, *but partly aided in their owne language by* this amendment, ſhewing the names of the new *letters, deuiding the vowels, and diphthongs, and* how difference in letters, may make diffe*rence of ſignification in equiuoces.*

The abuſes being great, amendmẽt muſt be prouided.

I Truſt I haue ſhewed you ſufficiently (before) the vſe (yea rather the abuſes) of the olde ortography, at this day in vſe, and that ye are fully perſwaded in them, hauing now will to proceede to the perfect amendment thereof, and that ye alſo perceiue, that eaſie conference of both may be made, ſo that the olde may be vſed, to ſaue expenſes in bookes of value, vntill the new ſupply the roome: for which cauſe of conference, I wrote the abuſes, and wants in euery ſeuerall letter, and examples for the ſame, not onely for the proofe thereof, and the order of the new amendment, but alſo that this my booke might be a guide to the reading of the olde, little regarding eloquence, or ciuill inſtructions, to be giuen by the ſentences for thoſe examples, but wholy applied to that ende, that vpon a doubt of true ſounding of any worde, any man may reſort to the doubtfull letter tenne generations hence, and there finde the vſe, both of the olde, and cauſe of the change for Ingliſh ſpeech, and for the Latine alſo, as we Ingliſh ſpeake the ſame at this day. And now followeth my amendment of the ortography in the, A, B, C, hauing in the ſame xxxbij. ſeuerall and diſtinct letters, in figure, or marke, hauing xxxbij. ſeuerall & diſtinct names, agreeing to xxbij. ſeuerall and diſtinct ſounds of voice, vſed in them for Ingliſh ſpeech, with their paires, among whome no new nor vnaccuſtomed letter (not vſed in the olde) ſhall be brought in: but the whole ſupply made by adding a little ſtrike or turning, to, or neere one of the olde letters, (moſt agreeing for conference with the olde printing.)

Eaſie conference of both, while the olde hath any being.

No new letter brought in, becauſe of conference.

And againſt the obiections that ſome (peraduenture) will make. (That though I vſe the olde figures with addition in my amendment, yet that addition maketh a letter not vſed of any other nation) I anſwere, that in the double founded letters, ſome of them haue double ſounds, as well as we, and ſometime the ſame ſoundes, and where we haue any ſoundes in voice not vſed by them, they haue the more neede of a differing figure for that ſtraunge ſounde, to guide their voice therevnto, for if they will vſe our ſpeech, they muſt vſe the mutations of the voice vſed therein, and they ſhall be better guided by perfect figure thereof in it ſelfe, than if it were patched vp with diuerſe letters, whole ſingle names, and ſoundes in wordes, nothing agree to the ſounde that ſuch patchery ſerueth for: and to be tied to a generalitie, with other nations, when euery nation vſeth a ſpeciality in voice, more or leſſe, is contrarie to all rule and reaſon, therfore it is lawful for euery nation to haue his proper letters, where

the

the letters comon with other nations doe not suffice, and that without blame, for it is certaine that the diuers diuisions of sounded in voice, caused diuerse letters to be made, & he that first deuised them, was as willing to furnish one deuision as an other, and it is like it was so done, for the language proper to the inuenters of letters, though not sufficient and meete in all points for other languages, and if some of our special figures or letters, may be vsed also of any nation, in the same sound, (for which they haue now some patchery) they neede not to be ashamed, to thinke this our amendment ready for them to vse, as wel where we agree with them in sounde, as where we haue some speciall sound in voice, which they haue not. The single letters be these next following: and in the squares of the Table, vnder the short strike in euery square after folowing, their names appeere, by the letter or sillable set ouer that short strike, leauing out, e, in the worde these, and turning, a, into, e, in the sillable, ga, for the name of my, g, the single letters are these.

a. b. c. c. ch. d. e. e. f. g. g. h. i. l. r. m, m. n. n. o. o. p. q. r. s. sh. t. th. th. v. y. v. w. wh. x. y. z.

The new A,B,C, single figured.

Note farder that these two letters :k: and :ph: encrease the number of letters and names, but encrease not the number of sounded: for :k: hath the meere sounde of: c: and :ph: hath the sounde of :f: with a little difference of length in sound. Also: g: is sounded as: er: as is saide before, and as shall be more plainly shewed hereafter: and in respect of their names, these that shall be figured and named in the squares, among the other xxvij. and make the number of forty single figures, as followeth. Vnder one of which letters or figures, in euery the least diuision of voice, vsed in English speech, sufficiently and plainely set foorth, by giuing right and perfect name to euery of those letters, agreeing to the right sounde of them, when they be ioined together in wordes, and little differing from the letters of the olde ortography: for to the letters of the old ortography, of single name (and yet of double or treble sound, when they are ioined with other letters in wordes) I adde onely a little strike or turning, to shew those seuerall sounded: and whereas the aspiration, h, is ioined after any consonant in one sillable, to patch vp speciall diuisions of the voice, (vsed most properly in English, and some of them vsed in few, as no other language) is thereby two letters for one sounde, (which two letters being single, haue (for the most part) no part of such sound as is in the worde) I haue now restored the figures of both those letters, and ioined them close as one letter, that easie conference with the olde, and this amendment may easily be made, the voice and speech not chaunged, but, by this amendment most surely staied, and hereafter most perfectly continued: and the more this Table seemeth to you strounge at the first sight, so much the more will appeere vnto you the deformity and vntruth in the olde, (for English speech) if ye aduisedly consider of bothe, and let your owne voice be your iudge, when ye shall try bothe in your wordes: but first be perfect of the names of the single letters: for in

k, ph, & f, encrease number, but encrease no sounde.

batine, and faithfully, he ioineth or compoundeth any thing, which hath not knowledge in the singles and simples, which he would ioine or compound together.

The

The names of the letters next before shewed, appére in this Table following.

xxvbij. seuerall letters of xxvbij. seuerall names & soundes, k, ph, & ŕ: added: in all sixty.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	kée / c	chée / ch	d / d	e : ea / ę : æ	é / é
f / f	gée / g	ga / g turń a into é.	hée / h	i / i	k / k	l / l	el / l
m / m	ym / m̀	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	betwen o : ę : v / ø	p / p	phée / ph
quée / q	r / r	er / ŕ	s / s	shée / sh	t / t	thée / th	thée / th
v / v	oy / ọ	vée / v̀	wée / w	whée / wh	x / x	yée / y	zée / z

Unto which letters before shewed, are other letters or figures, agreeing to one or other of these letters before written, in name and sounde: all which agreeing in one name and sound, are written together, as followeth, betweene the double pricke.

The xl. letters with their paiers.

A a : B b : C c : Cc : Ch ch : D d : E ę æ : É é : F f : G g : Gg : H h : I i y : K k : L l : ł : M m : m̀ : N n : ń : O o : ø : P p : Ph ph : Q q : R r ŕ : s : S s ſ : Sh sh : T t : Th th : Th th : U v u : U̇ v̇ u̇ : ọ o o : V v v̀ : W w : Wh wh : X x : Y y : Z z.

Note that there is in the first printed Psamphiers and Psimers, another figure for, th, thus, ȝ, and another for, ch, thus, h̄, also, ph, paier to, f, wanted in the same first printings.

xvbiij. consonants.

Of the sixty letters aforesaid, xvbiij. are called consonants, because they yeild no sound in word or sillable, nor can be named without a vowell sounded with them: and are these with their paiers: b. c. c. ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. ł. h. t. th. ch. v. w. wh. x. y. z.

And

And other eight: a. e. ę. i. o. u. y. ọ. are called vowels, because euery of them yeldeth sound or voice of themselues, and cause sound to be ioined with the consonants: adde hereunto their paters. viij. vowels.

Lastly remaine three: ỵ, ṁ, ṅ, called halfe vowels, because in their sounde is included both a vowell and a consonant: but either of them so short touched, that bothe yelde but the time of a long vowell: to these adde, ẏ, with his pater, as is before saide: this, ẏ, is of no great necessity, but for conference with the olde: rs: at the ende of a syllable, and helpe in equiuocy. viij. halfe vowels.

Note that these vowels: a. e. i. y. o. ọ. u. ą. ę. ọ: are alwaies of short sound in speech, except an accent point be set ouer: á. é. í. ý. or ó, thus, á. é. í. or that: e, or y. be doubled thus: aa, ee, iy, yi: and then is their sounde longer. which differences may be vsed of one sound and time, for helpe in equiuocy, calling: á: a, with single accent: ā: a, with double accent: and: á: a, with forked accent: and calling: aa: double, a: and so of other vowels in figures. Fiue vowels of short sounde: a, e, i, o, ọ except, &c.

And these: ę, ọ, ọ, and u, are euer of long sound in speech: as are also the halfe vowels, and, æ, called, æ, diphthong. And when two vowels of diuers sounds com together in one syllable, they make a diphthong, that is to say, they are both touched short in sound together: but the sound of them is longer than the sound of a single vowell: and are these: ai: ay: aỵ: au: aw: aṙ: aṁ: aṅ: el: ey: eỵ: eu: ew: oa: oi: oy: oỵ: ou: ow: ṁw: oṅ: ẏw, of the sounde of, ỵ: oẅ: J vse: w: as in diphthong after: a: e: ę: o: ọ: ọ; because of his olde vse in the olde ortography, not disagreing now to his name giuen by me: also the difference of diphthongs of one sounde, may helpe much in equiuocy, for their differing significatiõs. Note that: i, y, ỵ, u, neuer begin diphthong: and that: ỵ: u: seldome begin diphthong, except in woordes derined of the French, and few other: also: ę: seldome beginneth diphthong, except for necessitie in equiuocy, as in these woords: to hear: in Latine, Audire, Italian, Vdir, in French, Ouir, hear (of man or beast.) in Latine, Crinis, Italian, Crini, in French, Poil, her: in Latine, Hic, Italian, Qui, in French, Icy. Other vowels of long sounde: ę, ọ, ọ: adde to these: æ: More for time of vowels, &c in fol. 19. w. vsed in diphthongs. Vowels ỵ seldome or neuer begin diphthong.

And I gesse, if our country continue in quietnes many yeres without forreine trouble, (for which all true English will pray) that our language will come to most perfectnes. And therefore if J be of councell, in making any dictionary hereafter to be printed for English, there should be meanes for difference in equinoces, though now vsed not at the first regarde the vse thereof in their writing: and this J may truly say, that perfect writing and printing keepeth euery language in continuance of perfect vse, and perfect sence and signification: And though the common sort doe neglect it, yet it may be the touchstone, for the wise and learned, to be stird thereby in matters of great waight. A dictionary shuld be perfect. Perfect writing bringeth perfectnes in weighey things.

A man may deme (J am not ashamed of our olde woordes (deme) and such like, more perfect and plaine in speech and signification, than a great many of vs can rightly vnderstande the reason thereof) that our accustomed strike though: l: and the strikes and tittles ouer: m: and: n: and ouer vowels, vsed in olde time, yelde some note of halfe vowels, in these letters: l m: n: as of A gesse of the olde vse of: —: &c. for m: ą n: but now abolished.

long sounde in the vowell before them: and not to be notes to yéld the sounde of: m: or: n: so doubtfully as we vse them now a daies: for which doubtfulnesse I vtterly refuse their vncerteine abbreuiation in my new writing, excepting that: ¯: may be figured for: n: and make all plaine, as ye sée before, and hereafter shall perceiue, and as touching the powers of letters to be encreased for helpe in equinocy, I leaue the liking therof to euery mans iudgement, vntill time bring farder liking in our nation, to growe to full perfectnesse in these things, but those accents are necessary to be vsed in equinoces yeresently.

Here followeth in squares the vowels and diphthongs, (with sillables for the sound of diphthongs, wherein is any halfe vowell,) which agrée in sound: and for their time, remember what vowels are long, & who are short in sound, as I shewed before: and that no diphthong is of so short sounde as any short vowell, and that as well short vowels, as diphthongs ending a sillable, are of meane time, that is, betweene short and long, their time before shewed notwithstanding.

Vowels and diphthongs of one sounde.

aɪ ay	aʏ aʊ aw	eɪ ey	eʏ eʊ ew	ó oa	oɪ oy	oɪw	eʏ oʊ oɪw oʊw ʏ ʏ ọ ọ ọ
wɪ wy	èa èæ è	èʏ èʊ ʊ u èw	aɾ aʏl	aṁ aṗm	aṅ aṗn	oṅ oṗn	ny seldom in vse.

That there be eight vowels of differing sounds in English speech: may appeere by these wordes following, wherein are eight notes in voice, differing one from another, as diuers notes in musicke:

A proofe of eight vowels.

ţw lak: in Latine, Carere, Italian, Essere senza, French, *Auoir faulte d'aucune chose.*

ţw lak: in Latine, Perfluere, Italian, Gocciare, French, *Suinter.*

a lek: in Latine, Porrum, Italian, Porro, French, *Vn porreau.*

ţw lyk: in Latine, Lambere, Italian, Leccare, French, *Licher.*

a lok: in Latine, Sera, Italian, Serratura, French, *Serrure.*

ţw lok: in Latine, Aspicere, Italian, Guardare, French, *Regarder.*

lok or foṛtun: in Latine, Fortuna, Italian, Aduentura, French, *Heur.*

luk, a mans name: in Latine, Lucas, Italian, Luca, French, *Luc.*

And that there be seuen diphthongs of seuerall notes in voice, and differing from the notes of euery of the eight vowels aforesaide, may appeere by these wordes following.

A proofe of seuen

a bay, or net: in Latine, Plaga, Italian, Rete da pigliar animali saluatichi, French, *Rets pour prendre a chasser.*

bey:

hey: in Latine, Fœnum, Italian, Fieno, French, *Du foin.*

a boy: in Latine, Puer, Italian, Garzone, French, *Garſon.*

a buoy, that is faſtened to an anker with a rope to weigh the anker: in Italian, Amojnare.

a hay, in the eie: in Latine, Vnguis, French, *Paille.*

to hey ſmaller: in Latine, Concidere, Italian, Tagliare minutamente, French, *Hacher menu.*

a bow: in Latine, Arcus, Italian, Arco da ſaettare, French, *Arc.*

diphthongs differing from the ſound of al vowels.

Adde to theſe: uy: ſeldome in diphthong; as is afore ſaid.

I vſe: w: in diphthong after a vowell, both for the olde vſe of him, his ſound, and new name agreeing therevnto, as appereth before in the Table of diphthongs (though he be numbred among the conſonants.)

Other diphthongs not ſhewed before in the ſquares, are paiers to one of theſe laſt before ſhewed, or paier to ſome one of the eight vowels: among whome, note that when: w: is in diphthong with any vowell before it, then is the vowell perfectly ſounded, and: w: is lightly touched, except in: ew: where bothe are like ſounded.

So may be ſaid, that in Jnglish ſpéech, are fifteene ſeuerall notes in the ſound of the voice, (adding herevnto the three halfe vowels: l. m. n.) vnder one of the which, all ſillables in wordes muſt be ſounded: ſo are there in the whole, xliiij. diuiſions in voice for Jnglish ſpéech: wherof, xxbj. are conſonants: viij. are vowels: vij. are diphthongs: and, iij. are halfe vowels: wherevnto adde: uy: a diphthong ſeldome in vſe.

xxbj. diuiſions in voice in Jnglish ſpeech.

viij. vowels.

vij. diphthongs included.

iij. halfe vowels.

¶ The ſeuenth Chapter.

ſheweth example of wordes, with this amended ortogrophy, for the helpe of the ſtraunger, and right vſe of the vowels, halfe vowel, and diphthongs.

FOr the better vſing of the vowels, and diphthonges before ſhewed, and their paiers, and the due time of their ſounde, I will ſet forth wordes for examples thereof: adding therevnto the Latine, French, and Italian, words of the ſame ſignification, wherein I craue pardon, when I faile of meete and apt wordes, agreeing in all theſe languages, for that my ability doth not ſuffice, to my good will, herafter (God willing) thoſe languages ſhall accord in perfect order, which now I haue haſtely vſed for helpe in equiuoces, and difference of neere agreeing ſounds, and for the better helpe in equiuoces, I will vſe ſome of them in compoſition (an excellent, ealie, and common rule for Jnglish ſpéech, as ſhall appeere in the Grammer for the ſame) at the ende of theſe examples, wherin note well, that ſeldome any triphthong is to be vſed in Jnglish: for it is not in vſe in the olde printing, in meere Jnglish wordes, nor in many other wordes deriued of other languages: as in this word, beauty,

Examples for exercise of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs.

in Latin, Forma, in French, *Beauté*: for which I write: beyty, excepting that ĩ, ĩñ, may make a triphthong with another vowell before them, as in: calñ: in Latine, Tranquillus, in French, *Calme*: cl̃ñ-tre, in Latin, Vlmus, in French *Orme*: hólñ, in Latine, Ilex, in French, *Yense*: but the voice doth rather yeld, ĩ: in, elñ-tre, and in, hólñ, with accent ouer: o.

Trutina.	a bál of wód, or ocher merchandiz.	baal, fals god of the assirians.
a ballanc.	*Vne bale.*	
Vne balance.	Bala.	Baal.
ynabilancia.	Vadimonium.	Balsamum.
Pila.	bail, or mainpriz.	balñ: ointment.
a bal.	*Caution.* (guidicio.	*Du baulme.*
Vne pile, ou estuf.	Obligo di comparire in	Balsamo.
Pila.	Caluus.	Balius, badius, cæsius.
Apiastrum.	bald on the hed.	bay of color.
baulñ: erb.	*Chaulue.*	*Baye.*
Melisse.	Caluo.	Baio.
Melissa, cedronella.	Pessulum.	Nudus.
Laurus.	bar of a dor.	bár, or naked.
bay-tre.	*Vne barre, ou verrouil.*	*Nud.*
Laurier.	Stanga.	Nudo, e scalzo.
Alloro.	Vrsus.	Horreum.
Macer.	a bár, a beest.	a bárñ, for cornñ.
bár, or læn.	*Vn ours.*	*Vn Grenier.*
Maigre.	Orso.	Granaio.
Magro.	a Baron, in degre, bè-	Bellum.
Sterilis.	twèn a Lord and a	war.
barren.	*Vn baron.* (vicount.	*Guerre.*
Sterile.	Barone.	Guerra.
Sterile.	Monere.	Cuniculariun.
Merx, cis.	to wárñ.	a warren of conig.
wár.	*Admonester.*	*Vne garenne* (nigli.
La marchandise.	Ammonire.	Luogo campestre per co-
Mercantia.	Vocare.	Tranquillus.
Meretricula.	to cal.	calñ.
a callet, or yong qæn.	*Appeler.*	*Calme.*
Vne putain.	Chiamare.	Bonaccia.
Putanella.	Omentum.	Causa.
Reticulum.	cawl about the bow-	cayg.
cayl, for the hed.	*La coiffe.* (els.	*La cause.*
Vne coeffe de soye.	Stuffia.	Cagione.
Reticella.		

Semita

Semita conſtructa.
a cawſy to go on.
Vne chauſſee.
La ſtregata.
Baliſta.
a bráǩ, or croſ-bow.
Vne Arbaleſte.
Baleſtra.
Piſtomis.
a bráǩ, or harp ſnaff for a hors.
Vn mors.
Pabulum de piſis.
háin, or fodder.
Fourrage.
Paſcolo.
Calcaneus.
a hel, of the fot.
Le talon.
Calcagno.
Ouis matrix.
an ew-hep.
Vne geniſſe.

Diripere, populari.
to pill, or ſpoil.
Piller, ou gaſter.
Sacchaggiare.
Hemorrhoides, dis.
a pyl in the fundamét.
Hemorrhoides.
Hemorrhoides.
Languére.
to pyn.
Languir.
Languire.
Lucrari.
to win, or get.
Gaigner.
Guadagnare.
Glomerare.

Cauillari.
to cauil, or ieſt.
Karater.
Cauillare.
Filix, cis.
a brák, or ferñ-tyk.
Fenchiere.
Filice.
Poples, tis.
the ham of the leg.
Le iarret.
Garletto.
Orcus.
hel.
Enfer.
Inferno.
Vlmus.
an elm-tre.
Orme.
Olmo.
Vos.
ye, or you.
Vous.
Voi.
Colliſtrigium.
a pillory.
Le pilory.
Berlina.
Palus.
a pyl, or græt ſtáǩ.
Vn pilotis.
Palo.
Exilis, gracilis.
thin, ſlender.
Delie.
Sottile.
Vinum.
wyn.
Du vin.
Vino.
Intorquére.

Ruptura.
a brak.
Vne breche.
Rottura.
Linifrangibulum.
a hraak, for hemp.

a hám, the wood clipping about a hors-coller.

Sanare.
to hæl, or mák whol.
Guarir.
Sanare.
Ardea.
a hærñ.
Heron.
Hierone.
Cortex pomi.
the pil of an apl.
Pelure de pome.
Scorza di pomo.
Strues.
a pyl, or heap.
Vne pile.
Stiua.
Aciculà.
a pin.
Eſpingle.
Spillà.
Tuus.
thyn.
Tien.
Tuo.
Ventus.
wynd.
Vent.
Vento.
Ventoſus.

tw wynd in botomz.
Deducider.
Aggomitolare.
Feneſtra.
a wyndoz, tw geu (liht.
Feneſtre.
Fineſtra.
Trochlea.
a wyndlas, oz pull.
Vne poulie.
Carrucula.
Duo.
two, in number.
Deux.
Due.
Stuppa.
tow.
Eſtoupe.

Mantelum.
a towel, tw wyp with.
Touaille a mains.
Touaglia.
Inſtrumentum.
a tool, tw woyk with.
Outil.
Stromento.
Phaſelus.
a bot, tw row in.
Naſelle.
Bergantine.
Superne.
about, not benæth.
Enhault.
Su, non giu.
Ramus.
a bouth of a tre.
Rameau.
Ramo.
Sed.
but, a coniunccion.
Mais.

tw wynd in.
Entortiller.
Torcere.
Glomerator.
a wyndoz, that wynd- (eth.
Deuidenr.
Aggomitolante.
Digitus pedis.
a to of the fot.
Le orteil du pied.
Dito del pie.
Lentus.
touth.
Souple.

tw, in compoziciõ with an adiectiu: az: tw-good, tw-long.
Illicere.
tw towl, oz entyce.
Allicher.

Laborare.
tw towil, oz labor hard.
Trauailler.
Affaticar ſi grandemente.
Ocrea.
a bot.
Bottes.
Stiuale.
Arcus.
a bow, tw hot with.
Vn arc.
Arco.
Emptus, & venditus.
bought and ſolde.
Achaté & vendu.
Comtato, e, venduto.
Meta.
a butt, tw hot at.
Vn but a quoi on tire.

wyndi.
Venteus.
Ventoſo.

a wynder, oz winch, oz inſtrument tw wynd vpon.
Ad.
tw, a prepozicion.
A.
A.

tw, a ſyn of the Infinitiu mood.

Etiam.
tw, aduerb, cõiunctiuly, az bring myn tw.
Auſſi.
Vectigal.
toll, oz tallag.
Peage.
Datio, o gabella.
Vermina, um.
botz, in a hoze.
Trenchees.

Circa.
about, prepozicion.
Auprez.
Intorno.
Curuare.
tw bow, oz bend.
Courber.
Piegare.
Papilio.
a bouth, oz tent.
Papillon.
Padiglione.
Arietare.
tw bot, az a hep.
Hurter.

Mi:

Mł.
Dolium.
a bǫt, oꝛ veſſ ſoꝛ wýn.
Vn Poinſon.
Botta.
Viſcus, ris.
a bǫwel, oꝛ gut.
La freſſure.
Viſcere.
Excuſare.
ţo excuz.
Excuſer.
Ecſuſare.
Acidus, acerbus.
ſǫwer, oꝛ harp.
Sur, aigret.
Acerbo.
Emiſſarium.
a ſewęr, oꝛ ſluc.
Cataracte, ou eſcluſe.

Suauis.
ſwęt.
Doulx.
Suaue.
Iurare.
ţo ſwær, oꝛ tak oth.
Iurer.
Giurare.
Falſus, non verus.
falſe, not tru.
Faulx.
Falſo, non vero.
Vermis.
a wǫꝛm.
Vn ver.
Verme.
Roma.
rom, a city.
Rome.
Roma.
Gubernaculum.

Berſaglio.
Crater.
a bowl, ſoꝛ drink.
Vn hanap.
Napo.
Taurus.
a bul, a bæſt.
Torreau.
Toro.
Fides, dis.
a lut ţo play on.
Vn luc.
Liuto.
Seminator.
a ſowǫꝛ, of ſeꝺz.
Vn ſemeur.
Seminatore.
Omentum.
ſuet, oꝛ hard fat.
Suif, ou graiſſe.

Tumére.
ţo ſwel.
Eſtre enflé.
Enfiarſi.
Culpa.
a falt.
Faulte.
Colpa.
Inſilire equo.
ţo vault, on a hoꝛs.
Voltiger.
Voltigiare.
Tepidus.
warm, not cold.
Chault.
Tepido.
Vagari.
ţo rowm, oꝛ wander.
Vaguer.
Andar vagabundo.
Lex, cis.

Cozzare.
Globus.
a boul, ţo call in play.
Vne boule.
Borella.
Saccarum.
ſugar.
Sucre.
Succhero.
Certo.
ſuer, oꝛ out-of dout.
Seur.
Certo.
Actor.
a ſuꝛ.
Demandeur.

Sudor, ris.
ſwet, of the body.
Suëur.
Sudore.
Adurere crines.
ţo ſwæl, oꝛ burn of (hær.
Griller.

Caſura.
a fal.
Cheute.
Fallo.
Fornicare.
ţo vaut, oꝛ mak vautz.
Voulter.

Locus.
a rom, oꝛ plac.
Lieu.
Luogo.
Scopa.
a brom, ţo ſweep with.
Vn balay, ou ramon.
Scoppa.
Sporta.

a helm, or stern of a (ship.
Le gouernail.
Timone della naue.

Andela.

an andyrn, or brond-
Vn Landier. (yrn.

Granum.
corn.
Grain.
Grano.

Tunica.
a cot.
Vn saye.
Sayo.

Allatus, gestatus.
borrn, or carred.
Porté.
Portato.

Subniger.
brown, of coler.
Noiraſtre.

Lardum.
bacn.
Lard.
Lardo.

Spina alba.
a hay-thorn-tre.
Aubeſpine.
Spina bianca.

Pomum.
an apl.
Vne pomme.
Pomo.

Paruus.
litl.
Petit.
Picciolo.

Sperare.
tw hop.
Eſperer.
Sperar.

holm, or holly-tre.
Yeuſe.

Lebes, tis.
a caudorn.
Chaudron.
Lauezo.

Lugére.
tw mwrn, or lament.
Lamenter.
Piangere.

Goſſipium.
cotn.
Du cotten.
Cottone.

Ardére.
tw burn.
Bruſler.
Ardere.

Onus, ris.
a burdn.
Fardeau.
Incarco.

Fibula.
a bytn, for a cot.
Vng bouſton.
Fibbia.

Clipeus.
a bucler.
Bouclier.
Paueſco.

Ephippium.
a sadl, tw rydon.
Selle.
Sella.

Querneus.
chn, or of ok.
De cheſne.
Di quercia.

Veiére.
tw hwp.
Huer tonneaux.

a mand, or basket.
Vne corbeille.
Sporta.

Hortus.
a gardn.
Iardin.
Horto.

Pes fulicæ.
a fwt, of a cwt.
Vn pied d'vn fouligne.
Piede della folica.

Natus.
borrn, by natur.
Né.
Nato.

Riuulus.
a bourn, or smal riuer.
Ruiſſeau.
Ruſcello.

Capo, onis.
a capn.
Chapon.
Cappone.

Ligneus.
wodn, or of wod.
De bois.
Di legno.

Acer.
a mapl-tre.
Erable.
Acero.

Stabulmu.
a stabl, for a horss.
Eſtable.
Stalla.

Subſaltare.
tw hop.
Sauteler.

Vocare clamore.
tw whwp, or cal aloud.
Huchet.

There

There may be great helpe vſed in Engliſh ſpeech, for ſeuerall ſignification in equiuoces by vſing wordes in compoſition with a compoſitiue ſtrike (set betweene two wordes) and that, of ſeuerall ſorts and formes, according as the former ſhall ſhew the ſubſtance, vſe, or quality, &c. of the later, as by Grammer rule may be done, but for ſuch as haue not the vſe of Grammer, this common compoſitiue ſtrike (-) may ſerue generally in all compoſitions, without the which (if there be no ſpeciall addition to an equiuoce) we are aided onely by the circumſtance of the matter in the ſentence, and occaſion of the perſons, ſpeaking, or ſpoken vnto: the common compoſition may be vſed, thus: a ſcrń-brák: a hemp-bráak: or by addition, thus: a brák for a horſe, and where ſuch compoſition or addition is vſed, there needeth no differing accent for equiuocy.

Note alwaies that where any conſonant is doubled, the vowell or double vowell going next before, is alway of ſhort ſound: and to this end chiefly (and for helpe in equiuocy) a conſonant is doubled, yet ſounded as ſingle: as: of the verbe, tw hýd: hýdd, or hýddń, of: tw flýd: flýdd, or flýddń: of: tw hýt: hýtt, or hýttń: And if ea, é, or æ, be next vowell or diphthong before ſuch double conſonant, then is: ea: é: or æ: ſounded flat and ſhort of the ſounde and time of e: as in, heardd: rædd: ſpédd: felt: mett: mænt: of the verbes, tw hear: tw ræd: tw ſped: tw fel: tw met: tw mæn: and ſounded as herd, red, ſped, felt, met, ment: and when, w, is ioined in ſillable before a double conſonant, it is ſounded ſhort as the vowell, Ꝑ, as: dwmm: the participle of the verbe, tw dw: which doubling of a conſonant in this ſorte, doth not onely giue ſome helpe in equiuocy, but aideth greatly the rules of Grammer for derination.

The true ſounding of conſonants appeere before in their names, and in the examples for them.

As touching the true ſounde of euery conſonant, I thinke it be ſufficiently ſet forth, by the ſillables ſet ouer them in the ſquares before ſhewed, to giue them names according to their ſoundes, and by the examples giuen, how they were abuſed in the olde vſe of them, and the new remedy thereof, thereunto adioined, for the more plainneſſe thereof, and conference of the olde and new amendment. And who ſo doubteth of any of them, may looke vpon any of them particularly, and for the helpe of ſtrangers ſome ſpeciall examples ſhall be giuen, fol. 36.

¶ The eight Chapter,

ſheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name.

And for the placing of paiers, and halfe bowels, I will giue you ſome examples thereof as followeth: noting that thoſe letters whoſe ſoundes and names doe perfectly agree, are called paiers: and thoſe whoſe ſounds agree, but vary in name, are called halfe paiers, and ſome are as halfe paiers, but differ a little in ſounde and name.

c,ſ,ʒ: as halfe paiers.

First note, that: c: ſ: ʒ: be as halfe paiers, bicause they haue all hiſſing ſounds, yet differ in name, as is ſhewed before, and differ in ſounde, as appeareth following.

	Aſinus.	Sicut.
anac: the leſſ ſum or number in a dy.	an as.	aʒ, an aduerb.
Vn as en dez.	*Aſne.*	*Comme,*
Gratia.	Aſino.	Come.
grac or fauoʒ.	Gramen.	Paſcere, pabulari.
Grace.	gras.	ꝑw graʒ, or fed aʒ cat
Fauore, gratia.	*Touſe ſorte de herbe.*	*Paiſtre.* (tel ꝑw.
Sceptrum.	Gramegna.	Paſcere.
a mac, or ſcepter aliàs	Maſſa.	Labyrinthus.
Vne maſſue. (ſeptr.	a mas, or lump.	a máʒ.
Sceptro.	*Maſſe.*	*Vne labirinte.*
Aroma, tis.	Maſſa ouero baſtone.	
ſpyc.	Vrina.	Speculatores.
Des eſpices.	pis.	ſpyʒ.
Specie delle ſpeciarie.	*Vrine, piſſat.*	*Eſpions.*
Locus.	Orina.	Speculatori.
a plac, or room.	Paſſer, ris, piſcis.	Ludi.
Lieu.	a plais, a fiſh.	plaiʒ, or paſtym.
Luogo.	*Vne plie, vn poiſſon.*	*Ieux.*
		Giuochi.

But before: e: or: i: in one ſillable: c: and: ſ: be of one ſound, but: c: is neuer to be ſet before other vowell than: e: or: i: and: ſ: is vſed indifferently before all vowels & conſonants, c: at the end of a ſillable, perſeth longer time than: ſ: of his owne nature.

C. and k, halfe paiers, where placed.

C. and: k: be halfe paiers, agreeing in ſounde, but not in name; k: is alwaies to be vſed before: l: r: a: o: u: i: (and: n:) when it beginneth a ſillable, before any of them, and at the ende of all wordes, and in the middle of wordes, at the ende of any ſingle or primitiue, when a worde is compounded or deriued, whoſe ſingle or primitiue did ende in: k:; and alſo after: ſ: for more difference from: t: next after: ſ: in which place: c: being written, did not ſo plainly differ from: t: as will: k. And in all other places of like ſound: c: is alwaies vſed, except (peraduenture) for helpe in equiuoces (in a perfect dictionary (the one may be hereafter vſed in the place of the other, and (peraduenture) doubled, thus: ck.

Pectere.	Cuſtodire.	Rex.	Nebulo.
ꝑw kemb, or comb.	ꝑw kep.	a king.	a knáu.
Peigner.	*Garder.*	*Roy.*	*Pendart.*
Pectinare.	Conſeruare.	Re.	Boſtione groſſolano.

Genu.

Genu.	Necterе, nodus.	Miles, tis.
a knē.	tꝯ knit, a knot.	a knight.
Genouil.	*Noeūd, vn nœud.*	*Cheualier.*
Ginocchio.	Annodare, vn groppo.	Caualliere.
Ictus.	Articulus.	Sera.
a knok, oꝛ blow.	a knuck, oꝛ ioint.	a lok, foꝛ a dóꝛ.
Vn coup.	*Ioincture.*	*Serrure.*
Colpo.	Giuntura.	Chiauatura.
Incluſura.	Tomentum.	Catarracta.
a lók, oꝛ pin-fóld.	a loc, of wul.	a lock, oꝛ flud-gát.
Entraues.	*Bourſeon, de laine.*	*Cataracte.*
Rinchiudimento.	Scoppaci.	
Aſpicere.	Tepidus.	Facula.
tꝯ lok, oꝛ behóld.	leuk-warm.	a link, oꝛ litl toꝛch.
Veoir.	*Tiéde.*	*Vne torche.*
Affiſſare.	Tepido.	Facella.
Singula pars catenæ.	Negligenter agere.	a linch, oꝛ ſtrep ſýd of a hil, alſo a lei-bound.
a lync, of a chain.	tꝯ linck, oꝛ loiter.	*Pente de montagne.*
Chennon.	*Trnander.*	Collinetta.

I haue ginen ſom exámples of equinoces, and equinocals, to ſhew how they and the like may be vſed with diuers accents, and paiers of letters and diphthongs, foꝛ difference: which time may cauſe to be followed foꝛ perfect writing, though foꝛ a time it may be neglected, as in time paſt it hath bene little oꝛ nothing regarded.

Alſo: ſ: and: þ: be halfe paiers agréeing in ſound, but not in name: þ: and: ſ: are méerly paiers of name and ſound: þ: called: þ: Gréeke: and: ſ: called: ſ: Engliſh: this laſt is vſed in the ſingular number, when the plurall number, and Genitiue pꝛopꝛietarie in both numbers, change: ſ: into: uẓ: as: my wýf and oþer wýuẓ, went tꝯ my wýuẓ mother. ſ & þ, halfe paiers. The vſe of uẓ.

Inſitium.	Rupes, is.	Capillare.	
a graf, plur. grafẓ.	a clif, plur. clifẓ.	a coif, plur. coifẓ.	ſ.
Vne ente.	*Precipice.*	*Vne coeffe.*	
Ineſtato.	Precipicio.	Cuffia.	
Radulphus.	Ioſeph.	Philippus.	
Ráþ, genitiu. Ráþẓ a manẓ nám.	Joꝛeþ, genit. Joꝛeþẓ a manẓ nám.	þilip, genit. þilipẓ a manẓ nám.	þ.
Raphaël.	*Ioſeph.*	*Philippes.*	
Vitulus, vituli.	ſelf, ſing. in compoẓi-	Egomet.	
a calf, plur. calfẓ.	tion, plur. ſelfẓ.	I-my-ſelf.	ſ.
Vn veau, veaux.	*Meſme.*	*Moy meſme.*	
Vn vitello, vitelli.	Medeſimo.	Io ſtello.	

Noſmet.

Noſmet.	Vxor, vxores.	Folium, folia.
we-our-ſelu̇ȝ.	wyf, plur. wyu̇ȝ.	a læf, plur. læu̇ȝ.
Nouſmeſmes.	*Femme mariée.*	*Vne fueille.*
Noi medeſimi.	Moglie.	Fronde.

Difference betweene v: and: f.

v. can in no wiſe be paire, or halfe paier to: f: (as Maiſter Cheſter would haue it) as may appeare by theſe words following.

Vanus.	tw be fain, or wiling by neceſſity.	Vena.
vain.		a vein, in the body.
Vain.	*Eſtre contraint.*	*Veine.*
Vano.	Eſſer conſtretto.	Vena.
Fingere.	Super, ſubterque.	Offerre.
tw fein, or counterfet.	ouer, and vnder.	tw offer.
Faindre.	*Deſſus, & deſſoubs.*	*Offrir.*
Fingere.	Su & ſotto.	Offerire.

g, and: ị: paiers, their places, & additions in name.

G: and: ị: are mere paiers of name and ſounde: ị: to be alwaies placed before all vowels, except: i: be the next letter in the ſame ſillable: but g: placed alwaies in the ende of ſillables and words, and in the beginning before i: g: is to be called perfect: ị: and: ị: to be called borowed: g.

J. and: y: paiers, their places, & additions in name.

J. and: y: are merely paiers of name and ſound, to be vſed indifferently, excepting that: y: is to be moſt placed at the end of words, and next: m: and: n: and ſpecially among minums: y: to be called crooked: i: and: i: to be called ſhort: y: alſo that: i: onely be vſed in the firſt letter of additions in derivatives, and not: y: to be vſed there. And: y: with an accent onely to be vſed for their long ſound.

Difference of addition in name, of: r.

R. may be called vpright: r: and: ꝛ: may be called round: ꝛ: becauſe it is placed after: o: and other rounde letters.

ſ: s: ȝ: their places, & additions in name.

ſ. s. ȝ: are merely paiers of name and ſound: ſ: called long: ſ: alwaies placed in the beginning & middle of words, and: s: called round: s: to be vſed onely at the ende of words: ȝ, called ȝ, declinative: to be placed onely at the ende of words in the plurall number, and in the genitive propriſtary in both numbers, as is allowed by the Grammer.

z. as half paier to theſe placed indifferently.

z. is as halfe paier to: ſ: s: ȝ: becauſe of his hiſſing ſound, and placed euery where indifferently, according to his owne ſounde, and alſo ſupplieth the like places of: ȝ. (in declinatiues) alwaies at the ende of words, after all vowels, diphthongs, and halfe vowels, and after theſe conſonants, l: m: n: r: and moſt agreeing to his ſounde, after ſuch, as appeareth by the Grammer. ẑ, being onely vſed for the declinatiue ending of the verbe, in the ende of it: as in this worde, it appeareth, or it appeaṙẑ, & ſo of other verbes in the like place.

th: & th: as halfe paiers.

th. and: th: are as halfe paiers, becauſe of their neare ſounds and neare names: th: hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſillable, a ſhorter ſounde, and at the end of a worde a longer ſounde: and contrarily: th: hauing in it ſelfe at the beginning of a ſillable a longer ſound, & at the end a ſhorter ſound:

as

as followeth.

Assula.	Horreum.	Spiritus.
a lath, to thyl vpon.	a láth, or graing.	a breth, of wynd.
Vne late.	*Grange.*	*Soufflement.*
Assisella.	Granaio.	Anscio.
Spirare.	Abhorrére.	Illubens.
to bræth, or tálk breth.	to láth, or abhor.	loth, or vn-willing.
Souffler.	*Auoir en horreur.*	
Anscíare.	Aborire.	
Obsequi sermoni.	Meridian° nõ borealis.	Hoc, non illud.
to soth, or consent in	south, not north.	this, not that.
Agréer a aucun. (talk.	*Meridional non septentrion.*	*Cestuici, non cestuild.*
Agradire.	Mezo giorno.	Costui, non colui.
Carduus.	Tu, non ego, nec ille.	Mille.
a thistl, prikyng wed.	thu, not I, nor he.	a thorand, in number.
Vn chardon.	*Tu, non moy, ne luy.*	*Mille.*
Cardo.	Tu, non io, ne colui.	Mille.
Licet.	Solicitudo, nis.	Tuus, non meus.
thoth, a conjunction.	thoght, or cár.	thyn, not myn.
Le soit,	*Cure.*	*Tien, non mien.*
Ben, che.	Cura.	Tuo, non mio.
Exilis, non crassus.	Te.	Valere, non discescere.
thin, not thik.	the, the accusatiu cás	to the, not to thryti.
Delié, non espez.	*Te.* (of thu.	*Se porter bien, non prosperer.*
Sottile, non grosso.	Te.	

V. and, u, are merely paiers, in name and sounde, indifferently to be placed: sauing in printing, v, is to be vsed alway at the beginning of wordes, and in writting next, m, n, and other minums, to be most vsed of meane writers. V, to be called, fore, u: and, u, to be called, minum or middle, v.

V. and u: paiers, their places and additions in name.

Y, ÿ, ę, ǫ, ǫ, are merely paiers in name and sound, which, ę, and, ǫ: I make paiers to, ÿ, and, ǫ, for helpe in equinocy: but chefly because, o, and m, are double sounded in the old printing, sometime with sounde agreeing to one of their names, and sometime with the sounde of, ÿ, in which sounde, the comma pricke may be set vnder, o, and, m, (if any olde printing be corrected) to giue them a right sound: ÿ, to be called, fore, ÿ: and ǫ, to be called minum, ÿ: and, ę, to be called, ÿ, rounde: and, ǫ, to be called, ÿ, coupled: and, ǫ, to be called, ÿ, determinatiue, because it hath the determinatiue pricke, and serueth onely for determinatiues, in the first letter of their addition in that sounde, as: of, sæl, sælcos.

Y, ę, ǫ: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

Ÿ and, ÿ, are merely paiers in name and sound: ÿ, to be called, fore, : ÿ and, ÿ, to be called, minum, ÿ, but be of them placed as is before shewed of, v, and, u.

Ÿ, ÿ: paiers, their places, and additions in name.

Æ and: æ: are merely paiers in name and sound, but not in time: e: to be called short: e: and, æ: to be called long, æ, or, æ, diphthong.

Note farder, that capitall or great letters, are to be placed onely at the be-

The proper places of capitall or great letters.

ginning of wordes, that begin a full, perfect, and seuerall sentence: or in the beginning of wordes, that signify great countries, nations, sects, & proper names of men, Cities, Castles, Shires, Villages, Hils, Riuers, and other proper names which be specially notorious.

And I would wish, that the sirnames of men, and proper names of shires, townes, hils, riuers, landes, tenements, &c, (meere English) were vsed with my ortography, though such names were vsed in sentence of Latine, or other language, for it is rather credite than shame, & may serue for diuers good purposes, and may haue the salue of, alias scripti. shewed fol. 44.

¶ The ninth Chapter,

Speaketh of rules for spelling, and sheweth wordes for example of compositiues, deriuatiues, and declina- *tiues, whereby that part of Grammer called* Etimologe, is greatly opened.

NOw ye haue in picture al the diuisions in voice, vsed in English speech, which are in number, xxxvij, and as many figures called letters, hauing names agreeing to euery diuision in voice, and the true soundes thereof, and also by diphthongs, who may be well said to make other seuen diuisions in voice, and examples of these ioined together in wordes: it is not a misse, but a thing very necessary, for the ease and spede of all learners, (that they may be able after small time and exercise, to study alone to their comfort and profit) that there be rules giuen also for the diuisions (called sillabies) in wordes, that are of mo sillabies than one: wherein note, that the most part of meere English wordes are of one sillable, except it be compounded, deriued, or declined.

Meere English wordes be most of them of one sillable.

What is a sillable.

Wherein note, that a sillable is a sound in a word, which sound consisteth of two, three, or mo letters. whereof one is a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong, or that a vowell, halfe vowell, or diphthong be sounded by it selfe: which sillables being put together, giueth a perfect worde, yelding signification or meaning: for deuiding of which sillables, and wordes, for examples bothe of compounds, derivatiues, declinatiues, and other, marke the rules folowing in verses, in the amended ortography, by which, those rules are made, for in the old ortography, rules for spelling cannot be deuised, vnder any perfect order, because of the vnperfectnesse of the ortography it selfe.

Order of spelling helpeth priuate studie much in a learner.

But by this meanes, a learner knowing his letters, and the perfect names of them, and knowing the vowels from the consonants, and hauing the true sound and time of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, may (after little teaching) study by himselfe, with much delight, and profit more in one moneth, than he could after the olde maner of writing and printing in one whole yere.

And for that, no man seing my ortography, should be in any doubt of the true sounding of my letters according to the names giuen them in the Table, let him note wel, the letters that haue any strike or turning, because they were

double

double sounded in the olde ortography, and also the accents for the long time of vowels: and where any other strike or pricke is, such changeth no sounde of the letter, but helpeth greatly etimologie in wordes, which is a great helpe by Grammer rule, to finde out diuers wordes, by the sight of one worde, the cheefe notes and markes be these (-) called the compositiue strike. (.) called the deriuatiue pricke: and (‘) called the declinatiue strike: and as the sight of these neede not offend the vnlearned in Grammer, to giue right sounde to euery letter, so needeth not such to vse these Grammer notes in their writing. but if the learned vse these notes for Grammer, he hurteth not himselfe, but may profit other much, and bring our language into great credit: and therefore some examples shall be giuen of these now (& hereafter more in the Grammer) as followeth.

Sculpere.	Sculpo.	Sculpis.
to graue.	I graue.	thou graueſt.
Grauer.	*Ie graue.*	*Tu graues.*
Scolpire.	Io intaglio.	Tu intagli.
Sculpit.	Sculpens.	Sculptor.
he graueth.	grauing, particip.	a grauer.
Il graue.	*Grauant.*	*Graueur.*
Colui intaglia.	Scolpendo.	Scoltore.
a grauer, an instru-	Sculptus.	Cælatura.
men to graue with.	grauen.	grauing, the art.
Instrument à graver.	*Graué.*	*Graueure.*
	Scolpito.	Scoltora.
Sculpebam.	Sculpebas.	Sculpebat.
I graued.	thou graueds.	he graued.
Ie graueis.	*Tu graueis.*	*Il graueit.*
Io scolpiua.		Colui scolpiua.
Purgare.	Purgo.	Purgas.
to try, or make clean.	I try, or to try.	thou trieſt, or doſt try.
Purger.	*Ie purge.*	*Tu purges.*
Mondare.	Io mondo.	Tu monda.
Purgat.	Purgabam.	Purgabas.
he trieth, or doth try.	I tried, or did try.	thou triedſt, or didſt try.
Il purge.	*Ie purgeois.*	*Tu purgeois.*
Coluy purga.	Io mondaua.	Tu mondaui.
Purgabat.	Purgans.	Purgatura.
he tried, or did try.	trying, a particip.	trying, the exercis.
Il purgeois.	*Purgeant.*	*Purgement.*
Colui mondaua.	Mondatore.	
Purgatus.	Purgator.	a trier, the instrument
tried.	a trior, the persó.	that trieth.

Purgé.

Purgé.	*Qui purge.*	
Purgato.		
Purgaui.	Purgauiſti.	Purgauit.
I haū trięd.	thy hatt trięd.	he hath trięd.
I'ay purgé.	*Tu as purgé.*	*Il a purgé.*
Io ho mondato.	Tu hai mondato.	Colui ha mondato.
Purgaueram.	Purgaueras.	Purgabo.
I had trięd.	thy hadſt trięd.	I hall, or ꝑl try.
I'auois purgé.	*Tu auois purgé.*	*Io purgeray.*
Io haueuo mondato.	Tu haueui mondato.	Io mondaro.
Purgabis.	Purget.	Leuamen.
thu hallt, or ꝑlt try.	let him try.	æz, diſ-æz, the cõtrary.
Tu purgeras.	*Qu'il purge.*	*Soulagement.*
Tu mondarai.	monda colui.	Alleuiamento.
Facilis.	Facilitas.	Faciliter.
æzi, tw be domn.	æzines, or æz.	æzily.
Aiſé.	*Aiſance.*	*Aiſement.*
Ageuole.	Ageuolezza.	Ageuolmente.
Difficilis.	Difficiliter.	Honeſtas.
vn-æzi.	vn-æzily.	oneſt.
Difficile.	*Malaiſement.*	*Honeſte.*
Dificile.	Dificilmente.	Honeſto.
Honeſtas.	Inhoneſtus.	Inhoneſtas.
oneſti.	vn-oneſt, or diſ-oneſt.	diſ-oneſti.
Honeſteté.	*Dehoneſte.*	*Diſhoneſteté.*
Honeſtade.	Diſhoneſto.	Diſhoneſtà.
Inhoneſte.	Potens.	In contemptũ ducere.
vn-oneſtily.	abl, or of miht.	tw diſ-abl, or diſ-ꝑaiz.
Deſhonneſtement.	*Puiſſant.*	*Déſpriſer.*
Deſhoneſtamente.	Valente, potente.	Diſhonorare.
Impotens.	Impotentia.	Lapis, dis.
vn-abl.	vn-ablnes.	a ſton.
Impuiſſant.	*Impuiſſance.*	*Vne pierre.*
Non potente.	Impotenaa.	Vnà pietra.
Lapideus.	Lapidoſus.	
ſtonen, or of ſton.	ſtoni, or ſul of ſtonz.	ſton-lyk, or lyk ſton.
De pierre.	*Pierreux.*	*Comme pierre.*
Di pietra.	Saſſoſo, pietroſo.	Come pietra.
Sapiens, tis.	Sapientior.	Sapientiſſimus.
wyz.	wyzer, or moꝛ-wyz.	wyzeſt, or moſt-wyz.
Sage.	*Plus ſage.*	*Treſ-ſage.*
Saggio.	Piu ſauio.	Sapientiſſimo.

Sapientia.

Sapientia.	Sapienter.	Insipienter.
wyzdom.	wyzly.	yn-wyzly.
Sageſſe.	*Sagement.*	*Folement.*
Sagacita.	Sogacemente.	Scioccamente.
Insipientiſſime.	Per totum.	Quare.
yn-wyzlyeſt.	thzogh-out.	thær-foz, oz foz that
Treſ-folement.	*Par tout.*	*Pourquoy.*
	Per tutto.	Perche.

¶ words of the hardeſt ſounds in Engliſh ſpeech, to ſhew vnto ſtrangers the vſe of ſuch letters as are vſed of few, oz none, but of the Engliſh nation, becauſe Engliſh hath ſounds in voice, vſed of few oz no other nation, whith being knowen by ſingle letters, are the eaſilier ſounded in wozds.

Caſtigare.	Stalprum.	Excantare.
to chaſtn.	a chezl.	to charm.
Chaſtier.	*Ciſeau.*	*Enchanter.*
Caſtigare.	Scalpello.	Stregare.
Foucre.	Puerilitas.	Obiurgatus.
to cherih.	chyldihnes.	chydd.
Nourrir.	*Puerilité.*	*Tanſé.*
Accarezzare.	Puerilità, fanciullezza.	Ripreſo, gridato.
Electus.	Mutabilis.	Illiberalis.
chozn.	changabl.	a churl.
Eſleu, ou choiſi.	*Mutable, variable.*	*Chiche.*
Eletto.	Mobile, variabile.	Ghietto.
Miſer.	Puella.	
a wzech.	a wench.	to hurl, oz to fyd ón thing ypon an other.
Malheureux.	*Fillette, garce.*	*Entaſſer.*
Da poco, ſimplice.	Vna giouane.	Stryx, gis.
Pala.	Canorus.	a fzych-owl.
a houl.	hzil.	*Cheueſche.*
Pelle.	*Reſonnant.*	Striga.
Pala.	Acuto.	Areator.
Carduus.	Digitale.	a thzeshoz.
a thiſtl.	a thimbl.	*Batteur de blé.*
Chardon.	*Vn doigtier vn dé.*	Colui che netta la biada.
Cardo.	Dedale, detale.	Milleſimus.
Tertiuſdecimus.	Triceſimus.	thozandth.
thirtenth.	thirtith.	*Millieme.*
Trezieme.	*Trentieme.*	Milleſimo.
Decimo terzo.	Trenteſimo.	Crus, ris.
Viceſimus.	a twizl, oz fozk in a bgh of a tre.	a thih.
twentith.		*Vingtieme.*

Vingtieme.
Vigeſimo, Venteſimo.
Quanquam.
tho'h, or al'tho'h.
Combienque.
Benche, Ancor che.
Minari.
ţo thṛetn.
Menacer.
Minacciare.
Luctari.
ţo wṛeſtl.
Luicter.
Lottare.
Mola truſatilis.
a qárn.
Moulin a main.
Mola da mano.
Salix, cis.
a withy.
Saulx.
Salice.
Saga.
a witch.
Sorciere.
Strega.
Per.
thṛow, or thṛo'h.
Parmi.
Per, pe.
Verticillum.
a 'therl.
Verteil.
Filatore del fuſo.
Iratus.
wṛoth.
Courroucé.
Adirato, Sdegnato.
Terebellum.
a wimbl.
Vn foret.
Triuello.

Solicitudo.
tho'ht.
Soulcy.
Penſiero, cura.
ţo be' loth, or vn-wil- (ing.
Non veler volontieri.
Viuificare.
ţo qikn.
Viuifier.
Viuificare.
Ingenium.
wit.
Entendement.
Ingegno.
Albus.
thyt.
Blanc.
Bianco.
Quis.
thich, or thw.
Lequel, ou qui.
Il quale, o chi.
Iacere.
ţo thṛow.
Iecter.
Gettare.
Tranſuerſus.
ouer-thwart.
Trauers.
Di trauerſo.
Valere.
ţo be' wṛo'th.
Valoir.
Valere.
Tergiuerſator.
a wṛangl'oṛ.
Vn bauardeur.
Caniloſo.

La cuiſſe.
La coſcia.
Inſpicare.
ţo thwhitl' with a knyf.
Aguiſer.
Radere.
Faſtidire.
ţo loth.
Auoir en horreur.
Sciſare.
Extinguere.
ţo qench.
Eſteindre.
Eſtinguere, ſpegnere.
Cum.
with.
Auec.
Con.
Quo.
thicher.
Ou.
Doue.
Optare.
ţo wiſh.
Souhaiter.
Bramare.
Triticeus.
thætn.
De froument.
Di formento.
Fabricatus.
wṛo'ht.
Forgé.
Lauorato.
Vortex aquæ.
a thirl-pol in the wa- (ter.
Eau tournoyant.
Filum.
yárn.
Filet.
Filo.

Iuuentus.

Iuuentus.	Dedere.	Veſtet.
yuth.	to yeld.	your.
Iuneſſe.	*Se rendre.*	*Voſtre.*
Giouenezza, Giouentu.	Renderſi.	Voſtro.

¶ The tenth Chapter,

ſheweth the commodity of letters, the foundation of right knowing of our ſelues, gotten the ſooner by the right *vſe of this amendment, wherein is eaſie conference* of the ſame with recordes, euidences, &c. with alias *Script. equall or ſuperior to alias, Dict.*

THe welth and ſtrength of our country, is chefly maintained by good letters, excepting that Gods wrath be pacified when he ſhall threaten punihment for our offences: which offences are the more auoyded, when we are taught our dueties both to God and man, ſhewed by his owne word, rehearſed by ſenſible lawes, continued from generation to generation, daily exerciſed by vertuous mindes, and of none ſo well receyued and followed, as of ſuch as are diligent to behold that beautifull dutie in minde, conceyued at the firſt from other by the vſe of the eare, but much more perfected by the vſe of the eye (that is by reading) when quiet delight beholdeth the happy eſtate of the vertuous, the miſerie of the wicked, and the courſe of mans life from time to time many yeares paſt, as though thoſe perſons were now in that preſent eſtate: which examples can not be had and continued without letters, which may continue in one certaintie, when words are changed, and paſſe away as the breath of man, to be altered as it pleaſeth the ſpeaker: yea the beſt ſpeech vſed well in one man, hath not long continuance in the mouthes of other, but being in writing may ſpread farre, and be recouered againe after the oppreſſion of the wicked: for which cauſes, and many other, if neceſſity of chuſing of the one only (that is, of ſpeech or writing) were forced by God vnto man, that is, to haue in choiſe either the onely vſe of ſpeaking, or the onely vſe of writing, (if the vſe of writing could be without the vſe of ſpeaking) the vſe of writing were to be preferred, for that it may longeſt continue in his perfectnes, and vſed both in abſence and preſence: which vſe, ſpeech (of it ſelfe) can in no wiſe haue, without the helpe of letters: therefore thanks be giuen vnto God, for the excellent gifts of both, and he that continueth in abuſing any of them hindereth other, but is moſt hurtfull to himſelfe in the ende.

Example of other, are ſ ſhal be a glas to the liuing.

Letters continue perfect when ſpeech changeth.

Letters yeeld true voices.

Letters recouer great loſſes.

Compariſon betweene ſpeech & writing.

Letters are vſed in abſence, and in preſence with ſilence.

Eaſie conference of the olde with the new.

And touching true ortography, ye plainely perceiue the wants and abuſes in the olde writing and printing, and the perfect remedieng of the ſame by this new amendment: whereby one that hath learned the olde may eaſily vſe the new for the perfectneſſe therof, for no newe letter is brought in, but a litle ſtrike or turning added, to the olde that was double or treble ſounded, and a true name giuen to ſome letters, before miſnamed (for Engliſh ſpeech) by ſom

at

at whose handes we receiued them: who not finding the true diuisions in voice sounded in English speech, patched the same vp as well as they could, or at the least, as well as they would: and the old vse of, h, misnamed, was shifted in also, (through the like want) after diuerse consonants, and now remedied otherwise, by perfect figure of name and sound agreeing: and all superfluous letters abolished, neither is any misplaced, or sounded being not written.

Learne the new first, the olde will be soone learned.

Yet the vse of the olde printed bookes, is not to be offered to any learner, before he be perfect in the new, (howsoeuer yt will correct the olde for his ease) but after he hath learned the new perfectly, some will be of that capacity, that giuing them to vnderstand, that, h, after those consonants before shewed is to be sounded together with that consonant, according to the single figure that he hath already learned, and shewing him what letters are double or treble sounded, or superfluous, as is before shewed at large, or by the short verses thereof in the Pamphlet, for introduction of this amendment. The native English will soone conceiue and vse bookes of the olde printing, to saue expences for a time: but the lesse he is troubled with the olde, the perfecter he wil write the new, and that truely, for the speech and names of letters, printed for the same, agree in sounde, without any difference or change: but he that will new print the olde, must correct the same throwly, least he fall into some fault, contrary to the meaning of this amendment: for where perfectnesse may be in a thing so necessary, let care be taken thereof accordingly.

Newly to be printed must be perfectly corrected.

Also the writings, euidences, and recordes already past, may remaine as they be, because they are not prouided for common vse: and so may Latine euidences, and recordes, in time to come, keepe the accustomed letters and abbreuiations, for that none haue the vse nor interpretation of them, but such as are now, and hereafter shall be learned, and shall be able to vse them, though they write English otherwise: and that by the helpe of the conference made in the beginning of this Treatise, in euery particular letter, plaine and easie to euery one that hath any learning: yet I wish that ỹ names of men, shires, honors, castles, manors, townes, villages, lands, tenements, &c. should hereafter be written in all euidences and writings, according to this new amendment, that the writing and speech may agree. The dates whereof will shewe the cause of chaunge, and may well be conferred with the olde, by the remedy first prouided in the particular letters, (and neuer the worse by alias Script.) easy to be conferred of any that can reade and write English, much easier to them that haue farder learning. And let not the losing of a superfluous letter, or a little strike or turne added to a letter in such proper names, be a colour to make argument to hinder this perfectnesse in time to come, so necessarie and profitable to all men.

Writings, euidences, & recordes past, may remaine, and so vsed hereafter.

The dates shew cause of change.

Some not to stumble at a straw, and leape ouer a blocke.

And it is well knowne, that the olde vnperfectnesse did cause the change of the most part of those proper names, in diuerse letters and whole sillables, and in some of them very often: so that the conference of euidences in some other places and points, made arguments that such diuers writings signified but one proper and selfe thing, and of late most holpen by, alias Dict. which being now written plainely and perfectly with this newe amendment, as the same is sounded and called at this daye, with adding thereunto, alias Script. Thus, or thus, is as sure a saine for perfect continuance for euer, of which

The olde vnperfectnes caused great chãge in words.

Alias Dict.

Alias Scrip.

new

new writing and printing (being once in vse) the commodity will be so manifest to all men, that where now a twined thred can stay a thousande from the vse of it: hereafter a terme of yeres will skant plucke one to the olde corrupted and vnperfect vse againe.

¶ The 11. Chapter,
sheweth a briefe collection of the whole with the amended ortography.

¶ The sum and effect of the former Tretis, is, that ther ar in english speech, xxv. seuerall diuisions in voice, or sound of speech: for which ar necessary, xxv. seuerall letters or figures, hauing, xxv. seuerall names agreing to thos, xxv. seuerall diuisions of sounds in voice: and thos so doubteth thær-of, or hath any other doubt in conferring the want and abuse of the old, A, B, C, and this new together, let him resort to the former part of this Tretis: thær-by he may be fully satisfied in all doubts, and error is of the old and new. In the old is present sauing of sum charg (to such as haue bookes alredy) without lying of the new. And in the new is sauing of great tyme, which is mor precious than the small price of bookes, besyd the great charg that encreaseth in tyme spent by yuch, and the ouer-throw of many good wits, thos taking into dispair at the first, ar hindered thær-by, and many tymes vtterly cast of, from many good and profitable exercises. For this I am able to say (by too-much experience) that yuch loitering vnder coler of learning, is afterward the mor vn-willing and vntoward to other exercises, to the great dis-comfort of their frends, the great hinderance, and to-late repentance in them-selues, and the litle profit and quietnes at of the comon weleh, otter-tymes thær-by.

This sum is sufficient at itselfe. for the new amendment to be perfectly vsed.

The singl letters be thes following.

a. b. c. e. ch. d. e. i. g. h. i. l. m. n. ñ. o. p. q. r. s. sh. t. th. th. v. y. v. w. wh. x. y. which thes ar aded: k: at the sound of: c: and also: ph: at the sound of: f: and: ç: at the sound of: ss.

Which xxv. letters haue paires to euery of them, (that is to say) other letters or figures, thos agreing in nam and sound to euery of them, the upper betwen the doble pair following: and for their names se before, fol. 21.

Paierz of letterz.

A a: B b: C c: Cc: Ch ch: D d: Ee æ: È è: F f: G ȝ ġ: Gg: Hh: I i y: K k: L l: ł: M m: ḿ: N n: ń: O o: ø: P p: Ph ph: Q q: R r z: ŕ: S s ſ: Þ þ: T t: Th th: Th th: U v u: Ų ų ǫ ɋ ꝙ: V v ú: W w: Wh wh: X x: Y y: Z z. ad tw thæz, &c.

rrviij. cõsonantz with theiz paierz.

Of the xl. letterz before hewed, rrviij. of them, and their paierz ár caked consonantz, which ár thæz: b. c. c. ch. d. f. g. g. h. k. l. m. n. p. ph. q. r. s. h. t. th. th. v. w. wh. z. y. z.

viij, vowelz.

Other, viij. a. e. è. i. o. ø. v. y. ár caked vowelz, with their paierz.

iij. half vowelz, ŕ. thær-vnto added.

Other, iij. f. ḿ. ń. ár caked half vowelz: ad tw thæz: ŕ: and sounded az this sillabl: er: and so náméd also.

vowelz of hozt sound, ercept, &c.

Thæz vowelz: a. e. i. y. o. ø. v. ǫ. ɋ. ꝙ: ár alway of hozt sound: ercept: a. e. i. be dobld thus: aa. ee. iy. yi: oz that ón of thæz accent pointz: ´: ¨: ^: be sett ouer: a: e: y: o: foz then be thæz of longer sound, wrytn thus: á: ā: à; and so of the rest, foz help in eqiuocy.

I cal the first, á: a, with accent: the second, ā: a, with dobl accent: the third, à: a, with kozked accent: and so of ocher vowelz so nóted, bicauz it may help much in eqiuocy.

vowelz of long sound.

And thæz, e. ø, v. v. ár alway of long sound, ad tw thæz, æ, and also the half vowelz, f. ḿ. ń. ŕ. ár of longer sound, then any vowel of hozt sound.

viij. diphthongz.

When twm vowelz (oz half vowelz) com together in ón sillabl, they ár caked a diphthong, thær-of ther be in number, viij. ai. ay. ei. ey. oi. ow. øy: aduing hær-vnto: ai: seldom in be.

xliiij. diuizionz in voic, foz english spech.

So aduing thæz seuñ mirr sounds (caked diphthongz) before wrytn, ther ár in english spech, xliiij. seuer al sounds in voic, vnder thom al english wozdz and sillabz ár sounded and spokn: aduing hær-vnto the rár diphthong: uy.

Thæz diphthongz hau paierz in sound, and ther be also ocher diphthongz, but they hau the sound of ón of the vowelz before said, al which hal be wrytn together in thár nert ordre: but foz the tym in al thæz, not that euery diphthong iz of az long tym oz longer, then any long vowel: ab hær-vnto that half vowelz may mak a diphthong after, a, oz v, e ár paierz tw the sillabz in their thár ordre folowing.

And hær-in iz tw be noted, that foz lærnerz, ther iz e hal be a pamphlet imprintd, contemning briefly the effect of this book, seruing also foz conferenc with the old ortography her-after.

Diph-

Diphthongz and vowelz of ón sound.

ai ay	ay au aw	ei ey	ey eu w	ó oa	oi oy	ow	oy ou ow ew y u o ew
wi my	ea eæ e	ey eu v u ew	al ayl	am aym	an ayn	on oyn	uy seldom in vse.

I bozow, w, tw mák diphthong after vowelz, bóth foz hiz old nám and vs, and foz that hiz new nám iz sounded thær-in, and may help in eqiuocy.

Nót that, i, y, y, u, and any of the half vowelz neuer begin diphthong. Also, v, u, seldom begin any diphthong. Also, e, seldom oz neuer beginneth diphthong, except foz the help in eqiuocy.

Nót that thér iz no triphthong in mer english wozdz, thær-foz when thre vowelz com together, deuyd on of them, and mák the other two a diphthong: thær-in nót wel that vowelz begin no diphthong (tw spel and sound wozdz the better) except ing that two half vowelz coming together, and, a, oz, o, nert befóz them may mák a triphthong (that iz) sounded together in ón sillabl: az in cakín, hokín.

Now reseth tw know how tw deuyd wozdz into sillablz: foz the which, first know your consonantz from the vowelz, and half vowelz and the diphthongz afóz-said, and then mark the rulz folowing: thær-in nót, that euery vowel and half vowel cauz a sillabl: except they be in diphthong, and then that diphthong cauzeth a sillabl: also a vowel and a half vowel coming together mák a diphthong. And a half vowel coming nert after, r, z, iz móst tymz in sillabl with the vowel nert befóz, r, az in thæz wozdz, barn, wozm, bárn, byrn, churl, márl, byt móst tymz euery half vowel iz spelyd by it-self, and yet dependeth so vpon the consonant nert befóz it in our spech, that it semeth tw be joined in sillabl with that consonant.

Nót farder that wozdz which ár mer english ár móst of them of ón sillabl: except it be a deryuatiu oz declynatiu, oz compounded: which compozitiuz, deryuatiuz, & declynatiuz, ár æzily deuyded in speling by the natiu english, that hath larn, dicaz be iz acqeinted with the pri-mitiu

w. bo-rowed tw mák diph-thong. Vowelz begining no diph-thong. No triph-thong in mer eng-lish wozdz, except, lin: after a, oz: o, yw deuyd sillablz in a wozd caled speling.

móst eng-lish wozdz ár of ón sillabl: ex-cept it be

compoyn ded, deryu ed, or de clyned from an other word.

mitiu and with the simpl of euery word, & with the compozicionz al so: but a lærnoz knoweth not the mæning of deryuing, declyning, and compoynding of wordz, yntil he hau lærned som part of the grammar (which by Godz grac, and my ability being furnished, (az I hau good hop) I am fully purpozed to set furth in print, & that spedily): yet may the tæchoz son acqeint him thær-with, hewing him the prik and strykz used for them, az in the exemplz, & cauz him to deuyd euery compoynd, primitiu, & simpl, az he lærneth toræd, accozding to the rulz for speling folowing. But without tru ortography, no perfect grammar may be, & thær-for I fram rulz of deuyding syllabl z in wordz, in such order, that the on may aid & confirm the other: and thær-upon a perfect diccionary mad accozdingly, wil stey both together az a third coniunccion, so suer agreing together, that thær befoz-tym english spech waz patched and pecyd, and used somtym this way, and somtym that way, it may (at the length) com to a perfect, plain, and æzi ve: to the græt comfozt, æz, and profit of our own nacion, and the delight of other, befoz amazed, and wæry at the first sight. Which rulz for speling (thoh they sem at the first sight not to be so perfect and plain az our spech requireth) (ye hal understand) I vz it in this wyz for a maz æz and commodity in the grammar, bicauz I wil auoid many exceptionz thær-by in the grammar rulz: which otherwyz of necessity I must vz, to the græter pain of lærnoz: az hal appear maz plainly to the lærned. And for the help of the yn-lærned, I wil vz this stryk, -: between euery compoynded word, and for euery adicion in a declynatiu this stryk, ', and of deryuatiuz this prik, .: and also under euery letter in other wordz that beginneth a sillabl, contrary to the rulz and exceptionz thær-in geiu for speling, this stryk, ,: which prik and stryk z, wil not only be a help in lærning toræd, but also a græt light to a lærnoz of the grammar, to know deryued, declyned, and compoynded wordz, and the etimolog of them the better: and not hurtful noz painful to a wryter oz printoz, if the sam prik and stryk z be used in plac z nedful for the cauz z abov-said. And now to my purpoz for speling, the rulz thær-of I wryt in english metr for the vzelnes and æzi remembranc thær-of, az foloweth.

Not vowelz, half vowelz, and diphongz also,
In euery word, sillabz to know.

2 For

2 For euery of thæz eneræ sillabȝ,
among ẏhich, nót diphthongz, and bárẽ vǫwelz.

3 For al barẽ vǫwelz ar speld móst alón:
except they folow a vǫwel in ón.

4 If that vǫwelz tiwo or thre stand along,
let not: i: nor: ẏ begin a diphong.

5 And in ẏh maner, I say: e: and: o:
seld begun diphong, if ye spel it tru.

6 And triphong seld in englih iz vzed,
except in wozdz from straungerz deryued.

7 Consonant twirt vǫwelz ioin to the last:
except: x: ioinȝ to the vǫwel beforȝ:
So móst tymz: w: in diphthong set ye myd,
ẏnlæst that: be: beforȝ it, stand in stóz.

8 If consonantz tiwo in midst of wozdz be,
deuyd them apart, then spel ye truly.

9 If consonantz thre in midst of wozdz stand,
deuyd the first du, layttow in an band.

Excepcionz,

10 Bet in thæz, without, within, and, ẏpon:
in, out, and on, ar spelyd tru alón.

11 x, after consonant, with it iz ioind,
and so ẏh wyz, l, móst tymz we findz.

12 If diuerz sillabȝ be in a wozd,
let sillabȝ, be, with nón elz accord.

13 Wordz compounded, formed, or deryued,
in their seueras sortz myst be deuyded.

14 Compounz hav this mark (-) declynatiuz this (°)
deryuatiuz this mark (.) to schew that ech iz.

15 Bet declynatiuz, deryuatiuz to,
ar soundyd in voic, as rulz beforz go.

16 If any half vowel, þo folow: r,
our ſpech ſeruęth wel, to ſpel them together.

17 And this ſtrȳk (,) iz ereęption general,
to ſpel wordz truly, when thæz rulz fail at.

18 Not wel, ther iz never tru fillabl,
without vowel, diphthong, or half vowel.

19 And thoh half vowelz be ſpeld beſt alón,
yet the nert conſonant it dependęth on.

20 By ęz, or ez, the plural þo ges,
thwz ſimplz genitiuz, end ęz, or ez.

¶ The 12. Chapter,

ſhewęth the vſe of this amendment, by matter in proſe with the ſame ortography, conteining *argumentz for the premiſſes.*

An ererçiz for exampl.

HEr-in iz hewed an ererçiz of the amended ortography before hewed, and the uſe of the ſtrȳkz, ſtrȳkz, and nótz, for deuyding of fillablz according to the rulz before hewed. Wær-in iz to be noted, that no art, ererçiz, mirtur, ſcięnt, or occupacion, what-ſoeuer, iz included in ón thing ónly: but hath in it ſeueral diſtincęionz, elementz, principlz, or deuizionz, by the which the ſam comęth to hiz perfet be. And bicauz the ſingl deuizionz for englih ſpech, ár not yet perfetly pictured, by the elementz (which we cal letherz) poſuyded for the ſám, (az may apper plainly in this fórmer trætiz) I hau ſet furth this worck for the amendment of the ſam: which I hóp wil be tákn in good part according to my mæning: for what, that it hath ſau charge in the elder ſort, ſtau græt þm in the yoth, to the great comodity of al eſtátz, unto whom it iz neceſſary, that þei be knowleyg of their duty, unto God chefly, and then their duty ón to an other: in knowing of which duty, conſiſteth the hapi eſtat of manz lyf: for ignorans cauzeth many to go out of the way, and that of al eſtátz, in whom ignorans yoth reſt: wher-by God iz gretly diſpleazed, the comon gietnes of men hindered: great comon welth deuyded, ma-

Of profitz the græteſt iz to be chózn. Ignorans cauzeth many to fal & offend.

giſtrátz

gilfrátȝ dil-obeied, and inferiorȝ delpȳȝed: pȝiuat gain and æȝ lo'ht, and thær-by a comon wo wroght.

And aȝ the iudgment of the comon welth and wo, doth not ly in pȝiuat perſonȝ, (and ſpecialȳ of the inferior ſort) yet o'ht ther to be in euerȳon a car of hiȝ duty, that hiȝ pȝiuat lȳf be not contrary to the comon qietnes, and welth of al men generalȳ, (and ſpecialȳ of the wel minded ſort, tho ar to be borȝn withal in ſom reſpectȝ for their ignorans, then it reacheth not to the geuing occaȝion of lȳk offens in other: for who can waȝ hiȝ handȝ clær of al falt?

And ſuerȳ (in my opinion) aȝ faltȝ hau their begining of the firſt falt of Adam, ſo iȝ the ſam encræcȝ by ignorans: tho'h ſom would term it to be the mother of godlines: for if men wær not ignorant, but did know thær-in tru felicitȳ did conſiſt, they would not fal into ſo many erorȝ, to dil-qiet their myndȝ, and endanger their bodȳ, for tranſitory thingȝ, and ſom-tymȝ for very trifliȝ. But ſom will ſay, al thingȝ in this worȝld ar tranſitory, which I wil confes, aȝ touching al creaturȝ and exercizeȝ in the ſam. Ignorant cauſeth offenceȝ.

Yet the gift of ſpech and wrȳting, iȝ lȳkliſt to continu with the laſt, aȝ long aȝ ther iȝ any being of man: and for that, it iȝ the ſpecial gift of God, thær-by we be inſtructed of our dutiȝ from tym to tym, both now, hau ben, and hal be aȝ long aȝ ther iȝ any being of man, let vs vȝ the ſam in the perfeteſt wȝ, for æȝ, profit, and continuanc: which this amendment will perform in engliſh ſpech, and hindereth not the ræding and wrȳting of other langageȝ: for I hau left out no letter nedful in it. And tho'h we hau ſom-what vary from other nationȝ in the naming of ſom letterȝ, (ſpecialȳ thær we hau differing ſoundȝ in wordȝ) yet ther iȝ no falt in it, aȝ long aȝ we vȝ namȝ agreing to our own language: and in other langageȝ, let vs vȝ namȝ according to the ſound of the ſam langag, that we would lærn, if they be prouided of ſufficient letterȝ: and if the ortography for their langag be yn-perfet, tho ned to be offended, if we (for ſpedi lærning) vȝ figurȝ and namȝ of letterȝ, according to the ſoundȝ of their ſpech. Letterȝ muſt be perfet both for æȝ, profit, and continuanc. This new amendment hindereth not the ſtudi of other langageȝ.

The Latin may remain aȝ it doth, becauȝ it iȝ vȝed in ſo many contrȳȝ, and that bookȝ printed in England may be vſed in other contriȝ, and lȳk-wiȝ the printing in other contriȝ, may be vȝed her; but if a tacher (for the æȝ of a yong engliſh lærner of the Latin) put ad the ſam tw, c.g. l.v. becauȝ of their diuerȝ ſeueral ſoundȝ, q nam th, aȝ it wær but on letter, aȝ th: and ſay that: u: after: q: iȝ ſuperfluos: Letterȝ doblȝ or treblȝ ſounded in Latin.

ſings: and chaṅg: ʒ: for: ſ: ſo ſoȳnded betwen twoo vowelʒ, the coȳld ȳuſtly fȳnd fault with-al: then the Latin iz ſo ſoȳnded by ys engliſh: which ȳnperfetnes muſt be mád plain by ón way or other to a lærnór, and muſt be donn, either by perfet figur of perfet nám agreing to hiz ſoȳnd in a word, or by doȳbl náming of letterʒ doȳbl ſoȳnded: otherwiʒ, the lærnór muſt of neceſſity lærn by rót, ges, and long de: az oȳr nacion waz dȳuien to do in lærning of engliſh ſpech, which waz harder to be lærned, (thoȳh he had the ſoȳnd and de thær-of from hiz infancy) than the Latin, thær-of he ȳnderſtood neuer a word, nor ſkant heard ony word thær-of, ſoȳnded in al hiz lyf be-for: the reȝn hær-of waz, bicauz the letterʒ in de for Latin, did almoſt furniſh euery ſeueral diuiʒion in the ſám ſpech: excepting the doȳbl ſoȳnded letterʒ afor-ſaid: which doȳbl and trebl ſoȳnding (no doȳt) grew by corrupting the ſám from tym to tym, by other nacionʒ, or by the Latinʒ themſelu̇ʒ mingled with other nacionʒ: for (I ſuppoſe) the Italian doth not at this day mák: i: a conſonant, befor any vowel, and geu ȳnto it the ſoȳnd of: g: az we engliſh do al waiz in that plac: but máketh it a ſillabl of it-ſelf, az in this word: iacob: of thre ſillablʒ, in Latin: iacobus of fowr ſillablʒ: e we engliſh ſay, iacob: of twoo ſillablʒ, iacobus of thre ſillablʒ: and in mer engliſh: Jámz: of ón ſillabl: the Italian alſo for the ſoȳnd of oȳr: g: wrȳteth gi: which iz not vzed in the Latin, but: g: only for thoz twoo ſoȳndʒ of, g, and, g: or, i, befor, a, o, u, and ſumtym be-for, e, in Latin: by which ins may alſo ges, that, e, in Latin at the begining had the ſoȳnd of, k, only, for that, that the Latin hath the ſoȳnd of: k: and no other letter yelded that ſoȳnd, but, c, only in the Latin: except: qu: ſupplied the room ſom tym: for the Latin receiu not, k, into the nomber of their letterʒ. And for the hiſing ſoȳnd of, c, (thoȳht rather to be crept in by litl and litl) the Latin waz ſufficiently prouȳded by their letter, ſ, thaʒ ſoȳnd we engliſh do moſt tymʒ in the Latin, and in oȳr old ortography, bz in the ſoȳnd of, ʒ, then, ſ, cometh betwen twoo vowelʒ: which, ʒ, iz thoȳht to be no Latin letter: and thær-for it may be thoȳht that the Latin rihtly ſoȳnded did not yeld ſo gróning a ſoȳnd in their hiſing ſoȳnd of: ſ.

And for oȳr thre ſoȳndʒ vzed in, v, the French do at this day vz only twoo ȳnto it: that iz, the ſoȳnd agreing to hiz old and continued nám, and the ſoȳnd of the conſonant, u, thær-by we may alſo ges, that the Latin at the begining vzed, v, for the ſoȳnd of the conſonant:

and

Why Latin waz æzier to be lærned than engliſh befor-tym.

A ges for the abuſez in Latin.

ſ. ſoȳnded for, ʒ.

The frech vz, v, in if. ſoȳnd only, and for the ili. ſoȳnd, vſeth the diphthong ou.

and vzed: u: for the sound of the vowel.

But how-soeuer dobl or trebl sounding of letterz cám in: thy iz it not lafful tw encreé letterz and figurz, when soundz in spech ar encreéed: for spech waz cayz of letterz: the which how-soeuer first intended, he had a regard tw the diuizionz that miht be mád in the voic, and waz wiling tw prouyd for euery of them, az wel az for ón, or som of them: and if (sinc that tym) the soundz in voic hau ben found tw be many mo and diuerz, among som other pept, thy should not letterz be accepted, tw furnih that langag which iz propr tw a godly and ciuil nacion of continual gouernment, az this our nacion iz: and the better iz, and euer hal be if lærning (with Godz grac) flourih in the sám: the ground of which lærning, and the bc and continuanc thær-of iz letterz, the in-perfetnes thær-of euer-shew many gpd witz at their begining, and waz cayz of long tym lost in them that spedd best. Spech waz cayz of letterz.

The Latin waz móst-æzi tw ps english tw be lærned first, bicayz of rrj. letterz, riij. or riiij. wær perfetly perfet, agreing in nám and sound, and no letter misplaced, superfluus, or sounded, and not wrytn, except in abreuiacionz, and except by mis-uc (az I tak it) we english soundd, ignarus, az, ingnarys: magnus, az mangnys. Alis lignum, az lingnym, and so of other wordz, thær a vowel cám next the in-perfet letterz of dobl or trebl sound in Latin, had ón of thez soundz, agreing tw the nám of them, so ther wanted but fiu or six figurz or letterz tw furnih euery seueral diuizion of the voic in the Latin, az we english sound the sám: which be thez, c. g. i. y. v. (tw be supposed rather ab-uzed by chang of tym, than so in-certein at the beging) belyd this, the Latin hath the aspyracion or letter (h) verry seldom after any consonant in ón sillabl, and that after: t: in the sound of: th: only and after: c: in the sound of: k: only, and after: r: in the sound of: r: only, in a few wordz deryued from the greks: neither hath the Latin the sound of, ch. e. a. h. ch. w. th. y. (nor the sound of the thre bald vowelz, i. u. m. in the perfet sound of english spech) neither in singl letter, sillabl, nor sound in word: al which ar very comon in english spech. The Latin tw be lærned first, bicayz of thy Latin waz æzi tw be radd. The Latin hath not ri. sound vzed in english spech. English patched up in wry ting and printing.

Howeuer-for the Latin tædherz, with Latin ortography, did not (nor could) sufficyently furnih english spech with letterz, but patched it up az wel az they could (or az the last, az best az they wold) but nothing perfet.

M. j.

perfet for englih ſpech: az appereth by the former tretie, ſo that of, xxvij. ſeuerał diuizionz in voic for englih ſpech, only thez fir, a.b.d. k.k.r. wær perfetly perfet, and thær-by xxj. diuizionz in voic imperfetly furnihed: thær-al ſom ár vtterly wanting, ſom dobl or trebl ſounded, and ſom miſ-námed, behýd ſom miſ-placed, ſom wrýtn, and not ſounded, and ſom ſounded, that ár not wrýtn. Which vn-perfec-nes mád the natiu englih tw ſpend long tým in lærning tw red and wrýt the ſám (and that chefly by rót) holpn by continual exercis befor had in hiz æry, by hearing other, and by hiz own vſe of ſpeking, which he waz fain tw læn máz vnto, than tw the gyding of the old ortography, ſo far vn-perfet for englih ſpech: which help of exercýz befor he wed in the natiu englih, the ſtranger waz vtterly void of, behýd ſom ſtrang diuizionz of ſoundz in voic in englih ſpech, among ſtrangerz, vtterly vn-uzed: which cauzed them at the firſt ſight, not only tw caſt the book away, but alſo tw think and ſay, that our ſpech waz ſo rud and barbarus, that it waz not tw be lærned, by wrýting or printing: which diſpair, many of our own nacion (willing tw lærn) did fal into: for the mór-willing he waz tw fold w the nám of the letter, the farder-al he waz, from the tru ſound of the word: and uding her-by tw an vn-patient and vn-diſcret teching, many good wits wer quenchid in the beginning, thw (otherwiz mht han gon forward, not only in reding and wrýting their natiu tangag, but alſo (by the ability of their frendz) proceded in grætr doingz, tw their own profit, and they in the comon welth alſo: al which fort, wær the yuth of nobl blod, and ſuch az had parentz of græt ability: thwz parentz (their tender lou) cold not hardly enfor them tw træd that painful máz: and the yuth fyning it hard, and chær-by had no delit therin, tók any the laſt occaſion tw be occupied otherwiz: thær-by knowledg waz laking in ſich, in thom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) required móſt, and ſich az by al ræſn mht be itz tw gyd other, and fretz tw vp-hold other, han ben driun many tymz tw be gyded by other their far-inferiorz: thw (for neceſſity or other occaſion) many tymz ab-uz doingz priuat, and ſomtým pertaining tw the comon welth, which it chefly maintained by lær ning (if God grant before al thingz prefered): which lærning in the inferiorz, enſueth the more diſpoſed toward the ſuperiorz, and being in the ſuperiorz teacheth tw gouernment, and finally teacheth al eſtatz tw live in obedience of the eſtat of the comon welth, euery eſtat in their degre and calling, not with-

ónly fir letterz perfetly perfet: a. b.d.k. k.r.

Vn-perfet for vs engliſh, much harder tw ſtrangerz.

Engliſh condemned az rud and barbarus

The beſt witz and wilz móſt ab-uzed.

Lærning the quiet ſtey of al comon welthz.

out

out the particular profit, qietnes, and sak-gard of euery estat: wher-
vnto if I haue aded any thing by this my amendment of ortography,
for the de and profit of learning, and the sam accepted accordingly, I
wil not only spedily imprint the Grammar, but also put my help-
ing hand vnto a necessary Dictionary, agreing to the sam, if God
lend me lyf, and that I may be ayded in the byrden, that duty by natur
compeleth me specially to tak cair of.

¶ The 13. Chapter,

sheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in verse with the same ortography.

ALl gretest things depend of smal, the yongest thing is brede:
Also hew in tym, that woch befal, thryth fair to-last elyfe.
Az tymz and seezniz haue their coyre, and may not be reiekt;
so euery thing, az tym wil seru, must haue hiz coyre and lik.
The harboured sed, in erthly bed, in winter shair appeariz;
the spring begyn, it stretcheth furth, and groweth to eneree.
The somer com, it sheweth plain, hiz natur and hiz kynd:
and spredeth furth, after hiz sort, ech thing az ye may fynd.
Then autum oz the ryping tym, then ech thing profit yeldz;
woch bid the harvest by him fast, to rid thez fruitful feldz.
And az they be, ye must them tak, content to with their kynd;
the tym iz past, ye may not look, foz ather than ye fynd,
The negligenc, of the tym past, can not recouered be:
how gretly then, ess in we ought, ech tym, we plainly se.
The weedz into good corn shen, in no wyz may be turnd:
that in tym past, wel worded mist, haue ben, and als burnd.
That after ward, no sed ther-of, might fal into the ground;
and ouercom the puer grain, that choked eie iz found.
This sed I men exampl iz, ther-of som man lift fore:
which rankleth wors, than nis the weed, the it had most hiz coyre.
And som weedz ar, so lych good grain, hardly to be discernd:
yntil they fret the corn away, the wylt for iz rouched.
¶ So ensampl iz of manz natur, which doth much-mor degres:
from hiz tru hap, with rezn holy, than doth the brutish best.
Or yet the gras, erb, bush, or tre, which labez of manz hand:
doth chang into a better ble, the best that may be found.

perfet for english spech: as apperyth by the former tractie, so that of, xxvij. seuerall diuizions in voic for english spech, only therz fir, a.b.d. f.k.r. wær perfetly perfet, and ther-by xxj. diuizionz in voic imperfetly furnished: thær-of som ar vtterly wanting, som dobl. or trebl sounded, and som mis-námed, belyd som mis-placed, som wrytn, and not sounded, and som sounded, that ar not wrytn. Which vn-perfections mád the natiu english tw spend long tym in lærning tw rad and wryt the sám (and that chefly by rót) holpn by continual exercis before had in hiz ærz, by hearing other, and by hiz own vz of speking, which he waz fain tw læn mor vnto, than tw the gyding of the old ortography, so far vn-perfet for english spech: which help of exercyz before holwed in the natiu english, the stranger waz vtterly void of, belyd som straing diuizionz of sound in voic in english spech, among strangerz, vtterly vn-vzed: which cauzed them at the first sight, not only tw cast the bok away, but also tw think and say, that our spech waz so rud and barbarous, that it waz not tw be lærned, by wryting or printing: which dispair, many of our own nation (willing tw lærn) hid for into: for the mor-willing he waz tw folow the nám of the letter, the farder-of he waz, from the tru sound of the word: and ading ther-tw an vn-patient and vn-discret teching, many good wits wær ouerthrown in the begining, thow (otherwyz might han gon forward, not only in reading and wryting their natiu tangag, but also (by the ability of their frendz) proceded in grater doingz, tw their own profit, and they in the comon welth also: of which sort, wær the yung of nobl blud, and such as had parentz of grat ability: thorz parentz (throh tender lou) could not hardly enforc them tw trad that painful máz: and the yung lyking it hard, and ther-by had no delit ther-in, tok any the leist occasion tw be occupied other wyz: ther-by knowledg waz laking in such, in whom the comon welth (for their ability and credit) required most, and such as by al rezn might be litz tw gyd other, and fitz tw vp-hold other, han ben dziu many tymz tw be gyded by other their far-inferiorz: thow (for necesity or other occasion) many tymz ab-ez doingz privat, and seldz in pertaning tw the comon welth, which is chefly maintened by lærning (thogh grac be biz al thingz prefered): which lærning in the inferiorz, enspeth tw obedience toward the superiorz, and being in the superiorz teacheth tw gouernment, and finally teacheth al effatz tw liu in su vnity of the estat of the comon welth, euery estat in their degre and calling, not with-

out

only fir letterz perfetly perfet: a. b.d.f. k.r.

Vn-perfet for vs english, much harder tw strangerz.

English condemned az rud and barbarous

The best witz and wilz most ab-uzed.

Lærning the qiet fey of al comon welthz.

out the particular profit, quietnes, and safe-gard of euery estat: wher-
vnto if I haue added any thing by this my amendement of ortography,
for the de and profit of learning, and the same accepted accordingly, I
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ing hand vnto a necessary Dictionary, agreing to the same, if God
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¶ The 13. Chapter,

Sheweth the vse of this amendment, by matter in verse with the same ortography.

ALl greatest things depend of small, the youngest thing is yedd:
Also hew in tym, that woth befall, which saftz to-fast slipyd.
Az tymz and seezuz haue their cours, and may not be reteind:
so euery thing, az tym wil serue, must haue hiz cours and end.
The harboured sed, in erthly bed, in winter sharé appearz:
the spring begyn, it stretcheth furth, and groweth to encreas.
The somer com, it heweth plain, hiz natur and hiz kynd:
and spreadeth furth, after hiz sort, ech thing az yé may fynd.
Then autum oz the ripping tym, then ech thing profit yeldz:
woth bid the harvest by him fast, to rid thoz fruitful feldz.
And az they be, ye must them take, contented with their kynd:
the tym iz past, ye may not look, for other than ye fynd.
The negligenc, of the tym past, can not recouered be:
how gretly then, esteem we ought, ech tym, we plainly se.
The wedz into good corn shear, in no wiz may be turnd:
that in tym past, wel weded might, hau ben, and also burnd.
That afterward no sed ther-of, might fal into the ground;
and ouercom the pure grain, that choked eft iz found.
This sed I mean exampl iz, ther-of som man hath sowe:
which rankleth wurs, than did the wed, the it had most hiz cours.
And som weedz ar, so lych good grain, hardly to be discernd:
vntil they fret the corn away, the wurst for iz coupled.
¶ Mo ensamplz of manz natur, which woth much-mor digres:
from hiz tru hap, with rezn holy, than woth the brutish best.
Oz yet the gras, erb, bush, oz tre, which labor of manz hand:
woth chang into a better be, the best that may be found.

Yet al̃ thæz muſt be vzd in tym: the wyld bæſt not ſo tám
wil be, then be iz handld old, az then he ſuld biz dám.
The gras hath tyme ſuccrzd tw be: for beſt erdz ſedz ár ſown:
the crokd crab-tre iz unád ſtrait, by graſing thær-upon.
Yet yeldeth not it the lyk frut, az móſt tymz dooth the tre:
that both the ſtok, and graf iz known, of lang tym gód tw be.
What better graf, can be in man; than God hath graft him-ſelf:
which iz biz rezn̄abl ſowl, tw gód thær-by biz lyf.
This graf, excelleth al̃ other, the both thær-of far ſtrech:
the fair branchez of the ſám, on al̃ the erth dooth ræch.
Whoz twigz (I ſay) that ſmal̃eſt be, dw oft tymz fel the ſmart:
befór the branchez or the bodyz, dw fel that iz their hurt.
At length al̃ fynd, & know riht wel, the fræting cancerd wozm:
from twig tw branch, from branch tw body, ye tw the ſtem dooth ſym.
Whær-by infected iz this tre, græt pity tw behold:
yntil the graſor ſend ſom ſal̃, this cancerd wozm tw mold.
The læv̄z her-of be of ſmal̃ fórz, and wau az dooth the wynd:
yet bewtify, and ſhadow æk, al̃ that iz clad with rynd.
And if thær læv̄z, in any part, the caterpiller byt:
dooth not the twigz, and branchez which, ár nærſt tál a blyht:
The bydz her-of, then they be ſmal̃, then ſoneſt they tál harm:
by emot, moyſ. and ſmal̃ birdz bil, thær-of iz gód tw warn.
And oft the bloſſom being blown, móſt-lyk a plæzant flower:
iz by the froſt, and nozth-eſt wynd, conſumed in ón owr.
So that yntil the ſám be ryp, how iz the ſám ſubiect:
tw much miſ-hap, if God dw not, æch tym her-in direct.
This tre thær-for ſuccrzd muſt be, bicauz it iz of pryſ:
for God him-ſelf did graf the ſám, tw grow in paradys.
¶ And az memberz in diuerz partz, for neceſſary ve:
and other thingz for comlines, of body added iz.
And æch part hath biz proper gift, and ſeuer al̃ wozking:
and æch on other dw depend, without any ſeuring.
So let vs al̃ contented be, without grudg or diſdain:
for no eſtát of God iz mád, az thoth it wær in vain.
And let vs al̃ of that eſtát, ſoeuer that we be:
ſet helping hand, and wiling ſprey, t' vp-hold this godly tre.
æch man amending firſt him-ſelf, tw other with no il:
not ón I mis, I ſpæk tw al̃, tw liv in erth that wil.

Negligt

Neglect not duty in your life, I say, by on and on:
al ar included, mark it wel, how can then liu alon:
What emperour, king, or prince iz ther, how̄z gouernmēt can mis
a pepl, that he gouern may, tw hew what hiz power iz.
And yet thogh he, next God sett be, on erthly thinḡz tw rein:
how can he se, except he hau, mo iy̆z than ar hiz own:
And ær̆z also, with fet, and hand̄z, and mouthes that hau skil:
tw spy, tw hear, tw go, tw run, tw execut hiz wil.
A pepl can a rulor lak, no mór than hep a herd:
how taking, they scatterd must be, their spoil must ned̄z then bred.
The wulf, the fox, the gray also, and other, wer ful bord:
the hep-herd being at hiz rest, if no dog kep the ford,
And bark, when that they yow aproch, and so the hep-herd warn:
that he awak, may from hiz rest, tw sau hiz hep from harm.
So that the hep bereft be not, of the yung tender lamb:
nor yet the lamb mád dezolat, of hiz natural dam.
Wher-by græt lamentacion, within the fold may ry̆z:
sych az hau pety wil then sly, tw hear the wofyl note.
God grant our Men within hir relm, so gouern may and rul:
that long he may remain with ys, and we hir subiect̄z tru.
And that ech on with other may, so læd a godly life:
that perfet lou, and frendship both, may driu away al strýf.
Then hal this yl of græt Britain, be thrie blest at God̄z hand:
with hiz grác, welth, and quietnes, and lou, of thǣz the band.

FINIS.

¶ A Table declaring the contents and ſpeciall *points of this amendment of ortography.*

The firſt Chapter, fol. 1. ſheweth the olde, A, B, C, and cauſe of amendment of the ortography, and that both may be vſed for a time, and eaſily conferred any time hereafter.

The 2. Chap. fol. 2. ſheweth that Latine wordes vſed in this worke, with new ortography, is not to change ortography for Latine (or other language) but for examples ſake, how we Engliſh ſounde the ſame, and that meere Engliſh wordes, are to be moſt accepted of vs Engliſh, eaſieſt to be ruled by Grammar for Engliſh.

The 3. Chap. fol. 3. ſheweth the wants, abuſes, and vnperfectnes of the olde ortography for Engliſh ſpeech, at this day in vſe, and how it is amended by perfect letter, of perfect name, perfectly agreeing to the ſound in voice. and that by examples giuen vpon euery letter particularly, and how we Engliſh ſounde thoſe letters in Latine at this day.

The 4. Chap. fol. 14. ſheweth that but fiue letters are perfectly perfect in the olde ortography, that is to ſay, all the other are either double ſounded or miſnamed, and perſwadeth change for reaſonable and great cauſes, and that learners of this amendment may vſe the olde, through the eaſie conference of both neere agreeing.

The 5. Chap. fol. 15. ſheweth the ſuperfluous letters not ſounded: the miſplaced, ſome ſounded and not written, and how abreuiations are to be allowed: and that, h, is ſome time ſeuered from the conſonant ſet before it, and ſometime vnſounded, in the olde ortography.

The 6. Chap. fol. 19. ſheweth how the old ortography may be vſed in time to come, with helpe to ſtraungers, alſo ſheweth the A. B. C. of this amendment, with their names, and which are conſonants, and which are vowels, and ſheweth of diphthongs, & that difference of paiers of letters, may make difference in figure for writing or printing equiuoces, with examples for the proſe of eight vowels in Engliſh ſpeech.

The 7. Chap. fol. 24. ſheweth examples of words with this amended ortography, and the right vſe of the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, both by equiuoces, wordes of neere ſounde, and other: a great eaſe to the ſtraunger that would learne Engliſh.

The 8. Chap. fol. 30. ſheweth the paiers, halfe paiers, and as halfe paiers of letters, and the placing of paiers, with their additions in name,

name, and wordes for examples of euery of them particularly.

The 9. Chap. fol. 35. speaketh of rules for spelling, following, fol. 46. & sheweth wordes for example of compositiues, derinatiues, and declinatiues, with the notes in figure for the same: whereby that part of the Grammar called Etimologe, is greatly opened for English speech, with examples of wordes of the hardest soundes to strangers vsed in English speech.

The 10. Chap. fol. 40. sheweth the commodity of letters, and the easie conference of this amendment with the olde ortography, and that records, euidences, &c. may remaine as they be, and so continued still in vse: a comparison betweene speech and writing: and how the olde and new should be taught in learning of them.

The 11. Chap. fol. 42. is all printed with this amendment, and sheweth a breefe collection of the whole worke: that is the A. B. C. and for their names looke in the table before, fol. 21. concluding that all resteth in the true naming of the letters, and to know the vowels, halfe vowels, and diphthongs, with their times in sound of the voice: with rules for spelling: and that ortography, grammar, and dictionary, be three strong coniunctions: whereof, ortography must be first, the grammar already promised by this author, with his aide to a dictionary.

The 12. Chap. fol. 47. sheweth the vse of this amendment in prose, with the amended ortography, with the vse of notes and pickes necessary in grammar, wherein are conteined arguments for the premisses, and that no other language is hindered or chaunged in vse hereby: and the cause why Latine was easier to learne than English: and that in English are 21. soundes in voice, not vsed in the Latine, and that speech was the cause of letters, and therfore letters must followe the speech, and not contrarily.

Finally, the 13. Chap. fol. 52. sheweth the vse of this amended ortography by verse, printed with the same ortography. And thereunto is ioined examples of writing of the same ortography.

The

The names of the letters according to this amendment of ortography, appéer in this Table, by the which ye may name the letters in the written Copies following.

a / a	b / b	cée / c	kée / c	chée / ch	d / d	e:ea / e:æ	ée / é
f / f	gée / g	ga / g turń a into è.	hée / h	i / i	k / k	l / l	pl / ŀ
m / m	ym / ḿ	n / n	yn / ń	o / o	between o:e:y / w	p / p	phée / ph
quée / q	r / r	er / ŕ	ſ / ſ	ſhée / ſh	t / t	thée / th	théé / th
v / v	oy / ẏ	vée / v̀	wée / w	whée / wh	r / r	yée / y	zée / z

HEre haue ye, gentle Reader, the vſe of this amended ortography, in the Romaine, Italian, Chauncerie, and Secretarie handes, by the examples of which, any other hande may eaſily be framed with this ortography: aſſuring you that the ſame handes, being written with the pen, doe excell theſe printed, which written handes, and the Court hand alſo, you may at any time hereafter ſée, at the houſe of the Printer of this worke, who (as alſo the Author of this worke) deſireth to be borne withall for a time, if any figure or letter be not in his perfectneſſe, for the charge is not ſmall, that bringeth all thinges to perfectnes in ſuch caſes. Hereafter (by the grace of God and your good accepting of this) greater charges ſhall not want to the full perfecting hereof

a.b.c.c.ch.d.e.æ.e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.
p.ph.q.r.r.f.sh.t.th.th.v.y.v.w.wh.x.y.z.&c.

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:H.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:F.f:G.g G.g:
I.i:H.h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:l:M.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:P.p:
Ph.ph.f:Q.q:R.r:r:S.s.z:Sh.sh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Th.th.th:
V.v.u:V.v.u.o.oo.oo:V.v.u:W.w:Wh.wh:X.x:Y.y:z.z:

He lyk adicionz ar vzed in this new amendment,
With lyk strykz prikz, & notz also, with lyk ve of accent;
In wrytin had az in the print no-thing wantth but cõsent.

a.b.c.c.ch.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l:m.m.n:n.o:oo.p.ph.
g.r.r.s.sh.t.th.th.v.v.v.w.wh.x.y.z.&.

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:H.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:F.f:G.g.G.g:
J.i:H.h:J.i.y:K.k:L.l:l:M.m:m:N.n:n:O.o:oo:P.p:
Ph.ph:f:Q.q:R.r:r:S.s.z:Sh.sh:T.t:H.th:H.th.th:V.v.
u:V.v.u.o.oo.oo:V.v.u:W.w:Wh.wh:X.x:Y.x:Z.z.z:&:

Howh thez figurz vntw your sibt at first sem tw be strang,
Ye may soon fynd by litl hed they dw no far way rang
From the old vzed ortography, gret gayn iz in the chang.

He ym-larned sort may be excuzed,
Not wrytyng the notz in grammar vzed.

a.b.c.c.ch.d:e.æ:e.f.g.g.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.
p.ph.q.l.l.r.sh.t.th.th.v.y.z.

A.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.f:G.g:
G.g:H.i:H.h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:m.m:n:n:O.o:oo:P.p:ph:
q:R.r:S.s:sh:T.t:Th.th:Th.th:V.
v.w.w.w.ww:Y.y.z.z.

The Printor nor the Scrytor yet will go their ayt defend
But that som figurz hee-in ortho they myght in tym too mend
And if som worde in quantity doo mis-hyt som man myght
The Auctor rayder pardis tyl a Dictionary eidr
Ther doynte, e then no doynt god will, hiz ayd vntoo vs send

a.b.c.c.ch.d:e.æ:e.f.g.y.h.i.k.l.l.m.m.n.n.o.oo.p.ph.
q.r.r.s:sh.t.th.th.v.v.w.w.wh.y.z.z.

D.a:B.b:C.c:C.c:Ch.ch:D.d:E.e.æ:E.e:ff.f.f:G.g:
G.g:H.i:H.h:I.i.y:K.k:L.l:M.m:N.n:O.o:oo:
P.p:Ph.ph:Q.q:R.r:S.s:C.c:Sh.sh:T.t:Th.th:Th.th:
V.v.w.w.wh.wh:Y.y.z.z.

The sharp of E that her dooth shew, with consonant thus ioynd,
One letters sound it only yeldz, before in vse deuyded,
The accent or the stremd skryft or comma set before,
Teacheth you playn the dull sound of letterz old to know.
But they that mest/./:/-/ doo want no sound for grammar-

(rul they grow)